

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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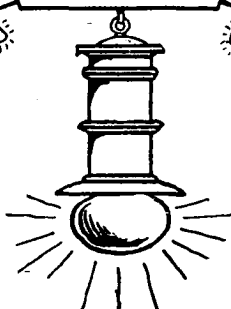
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FEBRUARY, 1911

## EDITORIAL

Public Opinion.  
Progressive Ideas.  
Compensation Laws.  
Western Federation of Miners.  
Carnegie on Peace.  
Civic Outlook.  
Control of Education.  
John Mitchell and the Civic  
Federation.  
Louis Brandeis.  
A Small Practice.

EDUCATION

# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary,

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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## INDEX.

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About Profit Sharing .....	93-94
A Clinic for Industrial Diseases .....	77-78
A Lying Advertisement .....	92-93
Are You Doing Your Share? .....	78
Asiatics Menace Wage-Earners and White Race..	55-57
Behind With Your Dues .....	82
Careless Postal Laws .....	86
Compensation for Workmen .....	73-74
Correspondence .....	87-92
EDITORIAL .....	61-72
Public Opinion	
Progressive Ideas	
Compensation Laws	
Western Federation of Miners	
Carnegie on Peace	
Civic Outlook	
Control of Education	
John Mitchell and the Civic Federation	
Louis Brandeis	
A Small Practice	
Fatal Curiosity .....	59
Future of the Coast .....	79
If .....	82
Information Wanted .....	76
Insurance Laws and Trades Unionism .....	94-95
Libraries As a Practical Proposition .....	95-96
Lincoln .....	51
List of Union Factories and Brands .....	85
Match Trust Surrenders .....	84-85
Merchants and Unions .....	85-86
Millions for Detection .....	80-81
Old Age Pension .....	83-84
Our Work Shop Given Away .....	96
Shops Give in to Garment Workers .....	60
Taft on Injunctions .....	75-76
The Battle of Life .....	60
The Closed Shop .....	74-75
The Italian As a Trade Union Factor .....	57-59
The Legal Doctrine of Assumed Risks .....	86
The Open Shop .....	72
The Physical Spendthrift .....	79-80
The Portion of Labor .....	52-55
What Is the Price? .....	96
Where Labor Controls .....	60
Wilson Approves Unions .....	81-82

# Lincoln

By PETER W. COLLINS



With the passing of time there also passes the memories of men, who, in their day, were considered great; men who had either led in great achievements or had taken part in the epochs and events of nations.

We can recall faintly in our day, memories of men who, but a generation back, were then considered to have an undying fame.

We thus see and appreciate the instability of that fame which is simply accorded to men and their memories by the events in which they participated or in which they led.

On the other hand, however, we are brought face to face with a most ple of the fame not only led in great events, actor was such real and lasting

It is thus that people, in fact the whole each year to the martyred Lincoln their tribute of to the memory man; the man sues squarely true to himself.



forceful example of a man who and participated but whose character as to make a fame possible. the American the people of world, turn memory of the coln, and pay love and esteem of Lincoln, the who met the is- and who was As the years

have passed since the death of Lincoln, his memory has grown dearer and stronger in the hearts of the common people the world over, for in him they recognize one of their own who failed not in the performance of the duties that his conscience told him were right.

As the coming years pass away, and the children of the future look into the days and generations of the past, the memory of this real man will be an inspiration for them to work and strive for the building of character on the rock of justice and righteousness, and the ideal to many of them will be this great big-hearted expounder of the doctrine of duties and rights of justice and equity among men.

Let us, therefore, not forget that in the keeping of each is his own destiny, in-so-far as the achievement of results are concerned, and that if these results are to be made lasting and permanent, there must be character behind them to make it possible.

We can profit by the example of this good man, who was faithful to his trust and true to himself.



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## THE PORTION OF LABOR

### What Trades Unions Should Do as Their Part in Achieving and Maintaining Amicable Relations With Capital

The article in this month's Worker from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons is indeed a most interesting one and one that should be read by every Trade Unionist.

The sympathy of Cardinal Gibbons with the Trade Union Movement is well known and this article which he has written and which has been extensively published, is reproduced here for the interest of our members.

The Catholic Church has ever been the friend and protector of the men of labor and in the days when labor had few friends outside of its own ranks the Catholic Church always stood the friend and protector of the workers.

The Labor Movement of this country has made splendid progress during the past few years and no little credit for this progress is due to the unselfish friend of Labor outside its ranks.

These men have been and are its friends and made possible for it by their friendship, a large degree of confidence in its aims and ideals and a better and greater understanding of its principles.

It is therefore fitting and proper that the men of labor should recognize this debt which they owe to its friends and should not fail to give credit for the friendship so unselfishly given—(P. W. C.)

**BY JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS**

*In Collier's Weekly*

Only an enemy of social order would try to sow discord between the capitalist and laborer. He who strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and labor unions by suggesting the most effectual means of removing, or even diminishing, the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view, I venture to touch upon this delicate subject. If these remarks contribute, even in a small measure, to strengthen the bond between the enterprising men of capital and sons of toil, I shall be amply rewarded for my efforts.

Each day there grows a more univer-

sal tendency toward organization in every department of trade and business. This is right and proper; for in union there is strength, physically, morally, and socially. Just as the power and majesty of this great Republic are derived from the political union of the several States, so may the wholesome combination of human forces in the economic world accomplish results which could not be effected by individual effort.

One of the paramount rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize, to form themselves into societies for mutual protection and benefit. Labor has its sacred rights and dignity. It is in

accordance with both that those who have a common interest should unite for its promotion. Public recognition of this fact implies a confidence in the honest and intelligence of the masses. It affords men an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self government and in the art of discipline. In inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and with a laudable desire to merit the approval of their fellow men. Recognition also takes away any excuse for the formation of dangerous societies. It exposes to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of unions and the deliberation of their members.

#### Matthew Arnold's Opinion.

Matthew Arnold observes, "It is better that the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignorant and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so called superior class." And such is my own opinion. In honoring and upholding labor, the nation is strengthening its own hands, as well as paying a tribute to worth.

When capitalists combine themselves into corporations, why should not laborers combine into trades unions? It would be as unjust to deny workmen the right to band together, as it would be to withhold from capitalists the privilege of forming themselves into syndicates. Abuses creep into unions, just as corporations sometimes unwarrantably crush weaker rivals; but it is not because of such evils that we have the right to forbid organization to either the capitalist or laborer.

There should not, and indeed need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are essential to the public good, the one depending upon the co-operation of the other. A contest between employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as hurtful to the social body, as a war between the head and hands would be to the physical body.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is the teaching of Christ. It is also the dictate of reason and common sense. He is at all times entitled to a fair and just compensation for his services. He deserves, besides, kind and considerate treatment. If we could only put ourselves in the places of those we employ, and ask ourselves how we should like to be treated, our sympathies would undoubtedly be wonderfully quickened. And how much better for the employee, did we frequently do this! They are our fellow beings, having the same feeling, just as easily stung by a sense of injustice, just as quickly softened by kindness, as we are. It largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow, or radiant with

joy, making us, to a great extent, responsible for the happiness of whole families.

#### Why Men Amass Wealth.

Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds or contemplating their gold, but rather that it shall contribute to rational comfort and happiness. But is there any happiness so rational, so pure, so substantial, as that which springs from the reflective that others are made content and happy by our benevolence? Is there any benevolence so gratifying to its object as that conveyed by considerate kindness, by fair dealing, and just remuneration for services rendered?

Contrasting the condition of the American wage earner with those of other countries, I am constrained to believe that the majority of the employees in this country are, individually, just, fair minded, benevolent men. There are certain trusts which have so ground down our poor, "until the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the God of Sabbath. Frequently they compel their operatives to work for starvation wages. This is especially the case in the mining districts, and in factories, where protests have but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation. In many cases, the stores of supply are owned by the corporation controlling the operator, and he is charged the most exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, so that in a short while he is so much in debt to the corporation that body and mind are mortgaged to the rapacious cormorant. It is such injustice at the hands of capitalists which is responsible for much of the madness and impiety of Socialism, Communism, Anarchy, Nihilism, and other like gospels preached by those land pirates who are preying on the industry, commerce, and trade of the country.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated, they also have sacred obligations to be fulfilled. So, also, there are not only grievances to be redressed, but dangers to guard against. Labor unions soon become formidable in numbers, and in consequence unwieldy. From the fact that men of many nationalities are banded together in the same union, it is evident that there must be men of many different characters and varied temperaments. Consequently, in the very nature of things, their control and direction should be placed in the hands of wise leaders. Only men of great tact, superior executive ability, and of great firmness of character should be selected for such positions—men of conscience, who will honestly strive to work for the best interest of both employee and employer. For labor unions owe a duty, not only to themselves as unions, but to the men who make it possible for them to

exist as unions by providing employment for individuals.

Representatives who are in earnest will not only consult the interests of the society they represent; they will carefully avoid infringing the rights of employers. Intelligent leaders understand how indissolubly the rights of employer and employee are bound together and will be jealous for the rank and file of the society, as well as for their own rights and prerogatives. To command the respect of the public, it is necessary that each individual member should display both moral and civic virtues.

To this end, it is necessary to exercise unceasing vigilance in excluding from membership that turbulent element whose mission is to pull down, rather than build up; who, instead of upholding the Government which protects them, are bent upon its destruction. For, if such revolutionists had their way, despotism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and gaunt poverty would stalk through the land.

"Live and let live" is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and Christian charity. No man is violating justice by purchasing from one dealer in preference to another; but the case is altogether different when, by a mandate of some society, he is debarred from buying from some particular firm. Such a prohibition assails the rights of the seller and the liberty of the purchaser, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the Government to business concerns. Boycotting is disapproved of by impartial public sentiment, and trades unions everywhere are to be congratulated upon having so nearly succeeded in eliminating this process of retaliation for grievances committed.

#### What Arbitration Would Bring.

A vast stride in the interests of peace and of the laboring classes generally would result, if the policy of arbitration which is so rapidly gaining favor in the settlement of all kinds of disputes were to become a fixed rule with trades unions all over the world. The immense advantages which would follow the settled adoption of this method must be clear to the intelligent laborer and capitalist, and without doubt the day is not far off when we shall see the entire abandonment of the strike policy.

Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic, and at best a very questionable, remedy for the redress of the labor grievances. Strikes paralyze industry. They often foment the fiercest of passions, and in the past have led to the destruction of considerable property. All of which is bad, but by no means the worst. They inflict grievous injury on the laborer and his family. The head

of the house is kept in enforced idleness, brooding over wrongs, real and imaginary, until after his mind breeds disease, discontent and death of principle. For activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life, and correspondingly, idleness, whether enforced or wilful, is the death of noble impulse and high principle.

Then the condition of the striker's family is but too often pitiable. Frequently without the necessities of life, they grow discontented, discord creeps in, family quarrels become common, religious duties are neglected, and so children find a bad example, and but too often an excuse for their own waywardness. Strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive. Arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. There can be but one opinion as to which of the two methods is preferable, if the subject is carefully studied with an open mind.

I have an earnest desire for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the laboring classes. This desire impels me to urge upon them a few words of good advice.

I want, first of all, to beg them to foster habits of economy. To get into debt is to be in slavery, and but too often the precursor and incentive to commercial dishonor. A life of patient industry is sure to be blessed with a competence, if not crowned with abundant remuneration. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted to their own untiring industry for their fortunes.

Then, I would beg them to take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of those who employ them, and be as much concerned about its prosperity as it were their own. A laborer's wages comes from the profits of his employer, and in working for that employer the laborer is after all working for himself. Employers are more and more realizing how much they owe to the fidelity of employees who show this spirit, and the cases where it has not met with acknowledgment and remuneration are few. An enlightened self interest, as well as a sense of justice, prompts an employer to requite with generous hand the employee who has contributed to his success.

But it is not well to be over eager to amass wealth. A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune may be called our national distemper, and is incompatible with a peace of mind. If poverty has its inconveniences and miseries, wealth has often greater ones.

The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage earner than strikes, or war, or sickness and death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the

grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associations, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth.

"Not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." Let religion then be the guardian of the household. It will be a sacred bond, uniting all the members of the family in the ties of domestic love. It will bring peace and contentment. It will season the bread of labor.

Whenever the enemies of God seek to destroy the religion of a people, they find no means so efficacious for carry-

ing out their impious design as an effort to suppress the Sabbath. A close observer cannot fail to note the serious inroads that have been made in the observance of the Lord's Day in our country in the last quarter of a century. If the observance of Sunday were irksome and difficult, there would be some excuse for neglecting this ordinance. But it is a duty which, so far from involving labor and self denial, contributes to health of body and contentment of mind. No man should enjoy with keener relish the Sunday rest than the son of toil. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's," and when the evening of life has come and our earthly labors are drawing to a close, we shall be cheered by a bright prospect of an eternal Sabbath.

## ASIATICS MENACE WAGE-EARNERS AND WHITE RACE

That Asiatic wage-earners are a menace to the American wage-earner is the opinion of Abraham E. Yoell, secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League, who does not believe that the American wage-earners as a whole, or even the American Federation of Labor officers, view with favor the proposition of organizing the Asiatics and making them a part of the union-labor movement of this country.

"Who would want to see a Japanese succeed Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor?" asks Yoell, "or what if the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should be composed of Asiatics? The American wage-earners would never stand for such a thing. Yet this would be one of the possibilities if the Asiatics should be organized."

"Asia has been a menace to our civilization for many centuries past," said Yoell. "Asia has been, and is now a vast reservoir of cheap labor and nasty morals; and, restless and semi-civilized, it has ever been an impending danger to our civilization because its conditions and civilization are diametrically opposed to our own. History shows that the conflict between these two systems has raged for many centuries, and that the battles have been fought on racial, religious and economic grounds. We of the Pacific Coast, the vanguard of Anglo-Saxon civilization, are confronted by the same conflicts with the more insidious phase of peaceful immigration. We, as a nation, have an unquestioned right to protect ourselves against this immigration inimical to the best interest of our country. We owe it, as a duty to posterity, to transmit this heritage of ours in all its worth.

**Must Conserve Mankind.**

"The public mind in recent years has

received an extended instruction on the various aspects of the question of conservation of our great resources. Much has been eloquently said concerning the conservation of our timber resources, the economic development of our immense water power, and the intelligent preservation of our agricultural lands, but I believe that there is a nobler, higher and grander conservation of American manhood. I want American labor in its manifold activities conserved against these vicious and degrading Asiatic hordes. I want it free from every injustice. I want it blessed with plenty and bright with freedom. I want it as contemplated by the founders of the republic, the life current, the vital energy of our blessed republic. We can never maintain conditions, we can never realize the ideal in American life, we can never conserve American manhood, with all its sterling worth and magnificent possibilities for good, unless we inaugurate effective means to protect our nation against these hordes of Asiatics that would destroy by their baneful forces all the splendid achievements of our civilization.

"There is an occasional public expression of opinion indicating that in certain occupations and under certain conditions Asiatics are and will be necessary in this country. In reality, however, they have no proper place among the things essential to our welfare. The employment of Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Filipinos, Magyar, Lascars, etc., has given us little assistance and many difficulties.

"The portions of our city occupied by Asiatics are readily recognized by the sense of smell. In the apt expression of one writer, 'It is the odor of Asia,' and it is not to be mistaken for any other. Slumming parties visit Chinatown in San



Francisco and view it as the concentration of all associations that are low and vile. With all this and more in view, white men and women do not like to make their homes in houses which have been occupied by Asiatics, or to live or to enter into business near the residences or places of business of Asiatics. As neighbors—associates for the sons and daughters of Americans—the yellow and brown peoples have not been sought even by those most ardent in their praise. The residents near Stanford University against the presence of Chinese is one of the manifestations of this instinctive and natural avoidance.

#### Would Oppose Freedom.

"There is no lesson in history more plain than the results of the presence of fixed and servile classes, and the consequences resulting from the establishment of definite and impassable social lines in a community. Representatives of alien races taking up certain occupations in which they are likely to be continued indefinitely will establish in this country a social classification, and at least a quasi-caste distinction inimical to the free exercise of all the abilities of our people. Racial, industrial and domestic distinctions would conspire together and fix for all unmistakable lines opposed to the principles of free government.

"The original ideas of those who laid the foundation of this nation unquestionably comprehend nothing disgraceful in the performance of any kind of free labor. The United States was founded in the belief that free institutions would give opportunity to the citizen to fit himself for the performance of any public duty, so that he would at least be entitled to strive for any place of honor or responsibility in the land. All this was what particularly distinguished our social arrangements from the conditions and customs of other nations, and most emphatically from those of Asia.

"Some sixty odd years ago Asia discovered the United States and the Chinese exclusion law is as yet the best result. Asia has discovered South Africa, Canada and Australia. In all these countries protests arose against these Asiatics, and in Australia and South Africa stringent exclusion laws are now operative and methodical preparations are being made to arm and drill every white man in the colonies as a result of the Asiatic menace. These are the results of some of the discoveries by Asia.

"The irrepressible West has pressed forward until it has reached the immovable East. No one acquainted with the white peoples believes that they are irrepressible in the West or elsewhere in the sense that they will not deal fairly with those with whom they come in contact;

nor the East is immovable in the sense that its intelligence will not lead it to attempt to gain for itself the advantages of the civilization of the white men.

#### Would it Boom State?

"A prosperous China would mean a booming California.' However that may be, the best wishes of every American are with the progress, civilization and prosperity in China, and every country of the Orient and of the world. The exclusionists' protest is against the possibility of Asia's posterity being built upon the debasement of our people.

"Some expressions of opinion have endeavored to discourage exclusion by telling our people that they may expect Japan to be very, very angry if she does not have her own way in shaping the legislation of this country. In other words, that she will resent the result of exclusion legislation. No one expected that Japan would be pleased; but is our government in such a state of supineness that it prefers to please Japan rather than protect the immediate and permanent interests of its own people?

"Such a belief is abhorrent to Americans with a national pride in the history of the past, and imbued with a hope for a future of good for our people. We are Caucasians; circumstances have placed upon us an immense responsibility; we are not dealing with the cause of a city, a district or a state. Our problem is that of our race for all time to come. It is useless and vain to flatter ourselves by entertaining an idea of our great national importance, if it be not true, as an eminent statesman said, 'This Nation is able to legislate for itself upon every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.' Upon the truth of that declaration rests the fabric of our national life, and in no very limited degree the career and future of human liberty.

#### Must Not Delude Ourselves.

"We can not delude ourselves, and it is immoral as well as foolish to attempt to delude our neighbors. Asiatics in industry on our soil are detrimental to us. 'Freedom rather than protection gives strength in industry' is generally true so far as the employer is concerned. By what process of reasoning are we to be led to believe that it is a good thing for our people to enter into direct, free and willing industrial competition with those who can and do exist at one-fourth our cost of living? Is it that we are expected to raise them up to our standard, or are we to go down to theirs; or are we to finally find the unhappy mean, and be about half as comfortable or twice as uncomfortable as we are now? The more freedom and mobility given to incoming servile labor, the greater the potential-

ties in rewards of some investments of capital. That is a rule fairly applicable in the general production of commodities which are often made for undesignated markets. It might not operate so successfully in other enterprises where the product is delivered to the consumer at the place of consumption.

"Leaving the question of mere physical labor out for the moment, what if a Japanese should be placed as president of the American Federation of Labor? What if the Executive Council of that body be composed of Chinese? Or vice versa? By whom would that innovation be welcomed? By organized unionists? By prospective union men? Or by the sympa-

thizers of either? By the people of California and other Pacific Coast and intermountain states? By Mr. Gompers and his colleagues on the Executive Council, who, it is alleged, have sanctioned the organization of Asiatics? It would not be likely to be hailed with enthusiasm by California trades unionists, even if there should be a saving of 50 per cent in salaries of the American Federation of Labor. And what would be the state of mind of the officers in other labor institutions in regard to such a reduction in their salaries?

"Exclusionists desire to keep Asiatics out of the United States and they are perfectly willing that our people be similarly restricted regarding Asia."

## THE ITALIAN AS A TRADE UNION FACTOR

By J. W. Sullivan in American Federationist.

In broad terms, it is to be said of our Italian fellow wage-workers in this country that, on the one hand, they have shown themselves when organized to be capable of persistent refusal to give way to the unfair demands of grasping employers, but, on the other hand, they are slower than most of the people of European nationalities in coming out of their isolation in colonies as foreigners and merging their own cause with that of the permanent wage-workers of America in general. Their trade unions are usually Italian trade unions, in fact almost invariably so when their numbers in any calling or locality are sufficient to enable them to maintain a separate organization. For example, the chief Italian organizer of the United Garment Workers employs his time exclusively among the Italian immigrants of that trade, products his propaganda through the medium of the Italian language, and in case of a trade dispute witnesses the Italian garment workers knit together firmly, but only attached to the international union by the bonds established through delegates and strike committees. While to an extent the same may be said in the case of other races, the Italian people as yet seem furthest away from thorough Americanization as trade unionists. This observation holds good also as to the Ladies' Garment Workers, the miners, the excavators, and other day laborers. In the New York "shirtwaist" and "cloak-makers" strikes, the Italians had their own local unions, committees and headquarters. The social philosophy of certain strike leaders and writers for the Italian daily newspapers runs in the vein of "syndicalism" rather than that of socialism. The issue of the general strike is brought forward by these men as a possibility.

In the needle trade in New York the Italians, of both sexes, as yet mainly employed at the simplest operations in the industry, have the lowest average earnings. While the Hebrews have been regarded as matchless as plodders, long-day workers, low-diet survivors, and swarms in congested quarters, somehow of recent years the Italians in increasing numbers have so edged and elbowed their way into the garment makers' occupations of taking a good share of the work but that they have not only reached the point have risen higher, to the stage of adopting trade union methods so as to get better wages for that work. The trade union movement is given as much space in the New York Italian newspapers as in those printed in the English language, and in one or two papers even more, showing the interest of their readers in labor topics.

It will be well for American wage-workers to see the Italians among us as they are. They do not all "go back," to live "in luxury" in Italy when they have saved a few hundred dollars. Italians are, by the hundreds of thousands, still coming annually. Deducting the number who return to Italy, America is to have the task of assimilating several millions of them. The country absorbs them, as it does the other immigrants, through the wage-earning stratum of society. The Italian is not satisfied to remain day-laborer, gang-worker, shack-dweller, though in ninety cases in a hundred that is what he is when he comes.

Just as the Irishmen were long noted for their success the world over except in Ireland, the Italian laborer has "had it in him" to get ahead rapidly everywhere but in Italy. In either case the explanation is, in a word "opportunity." The basic Italian working-class characteristics are industry, thrift, enterprise—

the reverse of what English and American travelers in Italy formerly described them. The picture of typical Italian *lazzaroni* which once formed the frontispiece of the tourist's book on Italy is out of date, abandoned, untrue as revealing what the Italian workers would be by choice. The true picture is to be made up today of several characters—first, the honest toiling immigrant laborer with pick and shovel; second, his son, a property-owner, contractor, small merchant, or skilled mechanic; third, sons, daughters, or grandchildren, venturing into those walks of life, to which their bent or talent has brought them, that are especially associated with art or learning, or other of the higher possibilities of individual development.

We are brought in sympathy with our Italian laboring classes when we come to know the conditions in which they have lived in Italy and the struggles they are undergoing to lift themselves to a higher plane. When we note their progress, at least in broad outline, we begin to find in them something to admire.

The proportion of our immigrants from the south of Italy to those from the north usually runs about five to one, though it has been some years as high as seven to one. Our Commissioner General's report gives us for ten years:

		1901	1902
South of Italy:		115,704,	152,915
North of Italy:		22,103	27,620
1903	1904	1905	1906
196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528
37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286
1907	1908	1909	1910
242,497	110,547	165,248	192,637
51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780

The "South of Italy" in these statistics means the Island of Sicily and the extreme Southern departments. Of the trans-ocean emigrants from Italy, the United States gets the larger number, but of those who return to Italy there is reason to believe that by much the smaller proportion is from this country. However dolorous his fate often is with us, the Italian laborer receives worse treatment in Argentina, if one is to credit accounts in the Italian press, current especially at the present time, and hence more go home from the latter country disheartened or by reason of illness. The Italian emigration tables show that in the seven years, 1902-1908, 2,029,425 emigrants left the ports of Italy and of Havre to cross the ocean, and 1,249,221 returned. Those seven years, it may be estimated, brought to the United States at least half a million of Southern Italians who did not go back.

Our immigrants are rarely from the cities of Italy. Both the Italian and the

American inspecting physicians at Naples state that not one in scores of those who go on shipboard at that port bound abroad are from the big city itself. It is the peasants who emigrate. What their standard of living is may be inferred from a passage in the report just made by one of the investigators (Presutti) employed by the government in a systematic inquiry into the economic state of Southern Italy. He says, speaking of districts in Apulia, where many laborers seem to live somewhat the life of the "blanket men" of California:

In the periods of disoccupation, the peasant is reduced to a sad situation and often is obliged to have recourse to public charity, though the aid given may not be efficacious. The Peasant's League of Foggia, in the winter of 1907, consumed the funds that had been accumulated to distribute bread on credit. The Minister of the Interior had to send subsidies to several parts of Apulia. . . . When these forms of aid were lacking, and the peasant had exhausted his modest credit with the tradesman, he was literally reduced to hunger. He then went to bed, to stay there two or three days, awaiting patiently an occasion to earn something.

In ordinary times, many of the peasants of Sicily and the Southern Point of the Peninsula live in rude structures not to be called houses by any stretch of language. What the general level of dwelling place is for the poor of Italy may be imagined from the statements in a report made by the Chamber of Commerce of Aquila last April and printed in the *Boletino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* for September. Of 1,415 habitations, 296 were excessively overcrowded and 167 crowded; 337 of them had one room only, and 486 two rooms; none had more than four rooms. Comparatively, Aquila is a well-to-do place, the housing of the working classes far better than in the Southern agricultural villages. In the October *Critica Sociale* of Milan, Ivanoe Bonomi, writes: "It is enough to make one shiver to read the descriptions given by Nitti of the dens of Matera excavated out of the rocks."

It is to be remembered that these peasants of Southern Italy are mostly illiterate. Bonomi says: "The peasants cannot write and neither can they speak Italian, and they have no organization to express their collective will." Various dialects are spoken. Bonomi describes the peasant as the "humble, obscure, neglected *cafone*," which in our own colloquial term, using it good-naturedly, would be "dago."

An increasing proportion of our Italian immigration, however, is, according to

the report of the commission making the recent investigation, today made up of small peasant proprietors and of "American" Italians returning "home"—to America! Besides, many other immigrants are of a class which has been induced to come, not by steamship company advertising or the activity of agents, but simply through the knowledge that the ocean voyage is not to be the wretched experience it once was and that the difficulties to be met on landing in the United States have been much smoothed out. The Italian Emigration Commission, established by the law of January 31, 1901, and getting into good working action in 1903, now exercises a paternal care over the emigrant from the hour he leaves his village until he arrives at Ellis Island, and even, in a lesser degree, afterward.

On the train in Italy the emigrant has his special rights to comfort, prescribed by the government. At his port of departure his steamship ticket entitles him to a day and a half at a hotel which is under the supervision of the Emigration Commission, and where his bed and board must come up to regulation standards. The inspecting doctors see to it that he is not to be exposed to contagious disease on the voyage. The steamship companies quarter him off to air, food, and hygienic arrangements daily inspected during the passage by an agent of the commission. On arriving in New York he can go to the big hotel for immigrants, maintained under his government's auspices, seek work through a bureau under its regulations, and follow his occupation where he can be reached by Italian consuls. Thus his governmental machinery is in constant operation for his guidance and protection. This will last until he shall accumulate his desired funds and return to Italy—or become an American. Small wonder, then, that he is still coming along, multiplied by the hundred thousand.

Only a few years ago, the Italians crossed the ocean, Dr. Peter Auger writes in the *Critica Sociale*, "without guardianship, absolutely the prey of agents and speculators, 'in death vessels,' to go blindly into strange countries." Today, the Italian emigrant is looked after better by his government than is the English emigrant by his government. A series of articles published in the last half dozen numbers of *Reynolds's Newspaper* of London, written by a correspondent who, assigned to the task, traveled in the steerage both ways by Canadian steamers and by immigrant trains in Canada, describes miseries and horrors experienced by third-class English-speaking passengers quite impossible to be witnessed at the present time in Italian vessels.

While Southern Italy is losing its emigrants, it is not losing its population. The more that go, the more are born. One of the writers in the *Critica Sociale* shows that of eight Southern departments Sicily, Basilicata, Calabria, Apulia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Lazio, and the Marches—the effective loss of population owing to emigration in 1881-1901 was 4.42 per thousand inhabitants, but the excess of births over deaths was 10.72 per thousand.

Americans who have become familiar with the Italian character, here or in Italy—that is, who have been enabled to see beneath surface indications—can appreciate some lines by Byron, quoted recently in *Il Giornale Italiano*, of New York: "One must be blind or unable to pay due attention to anything, not to be struck by the extraordinary gifts and the universal ability of this people, by its promptness to learn everything, to assimilate everything, with its capacity for conception, with the ardor of its spirit, its sense of beauty, and, despite its revolutions, its disasters, and its long past of sorrows, with the tenacity of its dreams of glory and immortality." These may be the high-sounding words of a poet, an idealist, who hardly meant to apply them to the *cafoni*, but no one can mingle with Italians and not see evidences in all ranks of the gleams of truth in the description.

Italian wage-workers are in America by the million; the majority are not going back to Italy; the people are prolific; they are, as a body, yet backward, compared with Americans; they are not such law-breakers as reputed, their record for minor misdemeanors and crimes against property being by no means the highest percentage of the nationalities in America (Colajanni); their crimes of violence, which their critics exaggerate, are symptomatic of underlying qualities resembling the crude American bases of character; their progressiveness is undeniable. Our Italian laborers are going to rise in the ranks of the wage-workers, and their sons even more quickly.

Organization among the men and women of this nationality is one of the duties of our American trade unions.

#### FATAL CURIOSITY.

A little boy drove his family nearly crazy by asking questions. One day, after he had asked his mother several million questions, she said to him: "Jimmy, for pity's sake stop asking me questions. You drive me frantic. Don't you know that curiosity killed a cat?" Jimmy was crushed, and for a long time was silent. At last he went to his mother and asked: "Ma, what did the cat want to know?"—Ex.

### WHERE LABOR CONTROLS.

San Francisco is the only Pacific coast city where the National Manufacturers' Association failed to stir up industrial war in its coast-wide campaign against union labor.

About the time the employers of the coast had fanned strike flames into a blaze in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, the hod carrier in San Francisco asked that their petition for increased pay for the extra hour they had to work each day be considered. In San Francisco the big interests promptly took hold of this request, and notably two large lime plant managers injected themselves into the fracas. The contractors took a hand, and building was stopped on some 60 big buildings to "bring labor to its senses."

P. H. McCarthy, union labor mayor of San Francisco, called together his board of public works and remarked: "I see all the contractors are tying up work because of this hod carriers' request. Better notify those fellows to at once clear the streets of building material before these half-built buildings, and to move away those elevated walks and everything else from the streets." The board so ordered. Then McCarthy said:

"Notice that those lime fellows are taking quite an interest in starting trouble. Guess we had better inform them that their temporary permits for railroad spurs to their plants are no longer in force." And due notice went forth.

There was considerable noise, but it was definitely shown that the city administration was not boosting any labor-baiting game and that the police were not paid to work for the Citizens' Alliance.

Net result: Hod carriers' strike settled in a week, and industrial was indefinitely postponed.—Exchange.

### SHOPS GIVE IN TO GARMENT WORKERS.

Chicago.—The Illinois State Board of Arbitration will attempt to settle the garment workers' strike on the solicitation of a number of large manufacturing clothiers. Strum, Mayer & Co., have made a satisfactory settlement with the Garment Workers' Union, and 500 men, women and girls have gone back to work. A. Sitron & Co. entered into a like agreement with the union, putting 400 employes back to work.

It is understood the State Arbitration

Board will ask that the objectional "violence clause" in the proposed agreement submitted by the employers to the union be eliminated. This clause practically put every returning employe at the mercy of the boss who could pick out the active members in the union and refuse to give them employment.

The Peace Committee, appointed by the City Council, is also working for a settlement of the strike. The city authorities fear that an unbiased investigation of the actions of the police force would uncover a most astounding story of brutality to the strikers; girls being beaten into insensibility and injured for life, and death resulting in a number of other cases.

The strike financial report, as read at the last meeting of the Women's Trade Union League by the treasurer, Miss Olive Sullivan, showed that the total contributions through that league alone had been \$44,607.49, of which \$41,718.31 had been expended.

### THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Life is not a summer holiday, or a personally conducted tour through Joyland, or a dream we must accept just as it comes; it is a struggle, a battle. It is not easy; it cannot be made really easy; but we can make it a bit easier for ourselves and others. We must do our part; we must fight—fight, too, with no war maps of the full campaign spread out before us for our consultation and inspiration. We must fight the enemy that is nearest, vanquish the duty that stands in our way, help the faint and fallen, win every vantage point of higher, clearer vision, be ready for whatever comes, with a true soldier's defiance of the odds against him. Whatever is worth while is worth the fight to attain it. If you want happiness, fight for it like a man; fight to be worthy of it; fight to win it; fight to keep it; fight to share it; fight to help others get theirs. And, when things look darkest, fight harder.

The battlefield in our fight for happiness is not the world, but self. Mere attainment of wealth, fame, success, position, power or possession does not necessarily bring happiness. The history of the ages proves, this. Happiness comes ever from within. It is the atmosphere of an inner calm and peace. We must battle against the elements within us that keep happiness from us, and valiantly on the side of those that will help us win it. There are traits within us that often poison the cup of happiness when it is safe within our hand—jealousy, malice, stubbornness, envy, pride, selfishness, idleness, fear, worry, suspicion and a host of others.—William George Jordan, Globe-Democrat.

# EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

**PUBLIC OPINION.** Public opinion is a matter of some moment in the affairs not only of the city, the state and the nation, but also in the affairs of individuals. We find it sometimes acting as a salutary corrective in the affairs of men who have seemingly cared very little about their actions.

However true this may be, it is also true that there is being attempted in the nation a species of public opinion so called, which is not based on the desire to assist either public morals or public policy, but for the purpose of carrying personal influence for the direction of certain opinions by wisdom-surfeited editors in the sanctums of a number of magazines and weekly periodicals.

We have in mind several of these literary dignitaries who, when they have completed an editorial or an article expounding a proposition, feel that they have said all that there is to say and that what they have said is the only thing that could be said.

Now if these dignified gentlemen were bent on using the influence which their great subscription lists makes possible for them in a proper direction, we would not object but we find that these so-called reform editors are simply using their office to promulgate ideas absolutely in conflict with the best interests of the people and in other instances we find that they use this influence against men in public life to bring ridicule upon them and have them relegated to private life because they will not carry out the policies and plans of these subscription and circulation increasers.

We are firmly convinced that public spirited editors, men of caliber, ability and character, are a tremendous force in the cause of public decency and national progress, but we do also know that there are other editors who, while they claim to be men of courage and of ability, lack the stamina of character and instead of exerting an influence for good they are in fact breeders of moral indecency among many of those who are weak-minded enough to accept them as oracles.

Weeklies and the newspapers can be a source of great educational value, and they are a source of great educational value; but simply because the editor of one of these magazines, weeklies or newspapers, assumes, because of its large circulation, that he has a right for full and free license in the expounding of certain views we take it that he is over-stepping the bounds.

We firmly believe in the freedom of the press but we do not believe that this freedom of the press should be used as a cover for either indecency in publication or slander and villification by them, of men who do not agree with their policies.

Unfortunately at the present day these so-called moral uplifters, the magazines, are nothing but sources of filth and contaminating influences in the homes of the nation.

The strength and backbone of our republic depends upon strong, healthy, moral families and home conditions and any influence that would weaken the foundation of these is not an influence for the common good. We regret to say that there are many publications before the American people that are unfit to enter into American homes.

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**PROGRESSIVE  
IDEAS.**

There are too many people at the present time who confuse progressiveness and progressive ideas with license to say and do whatever they may please even though it is in conflict with well established and clearly defined principles.

This of course is not progressiveness and one cannot define either a license of thought or action, when such thought or action is not in accord with the principles of right or justice; to be by any stretch of imagination, progressive ideas.

It is a well known fact that there are many so-called progressives in the literary, scientific and religious field, who work on their own imagination as well as the imagination of others in the propositions which they expound as progressive ones.

For instance we see so-called men of science, advocate as progressive ideas, measures that are absolutely opposed to the best interests of the people. These ideas being a cover in every respect, and have for their own object the tearing down of well established and clearly defined principles of right, both from a moral and ethical standpoint.

The universities of this country today have professors who have vitiated what real influence they might have possessed as teachers, by the character of the progressiveness which they expound. These ideas being in conflict with morality and established standards of conduct and action.

We find in these so-called institutions of learning, men who are a stench to any self-respecting people and yet they are allowed under the cover of so-called scientific theory and investigation, to poison young minds with attacks on morals and character.

A little more practical teaching in line with constructive ideas would be of greater service to all the people if it were taught in these so-called institutions of learning. It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that there is danger which is unmistakable to those who attend institutions of learning so-called where these ideas are put forth. Those who do attend do so at the sacrifice of their character and their morals.

Perhaps it might be of greater value to the people of this nation as a whole if they paid greater attention to what was being taught in these universities which are called progressive ones. License under the guise of freedom and atheism under the guise of science is rampant therein.

**COMPENSATION LAWS.**

Many states are considering the enactment of compensation legislation for accident and death to the workers in industry, and commissions appointed in a number of states have made their report with accompanying bills to the legislatures with recommendation for enactment of the same.

The object of compensation for injuries and death is one that meets with the hearty approval of all those interested in the welfare of the worker and it is a great injustice of industry that the worker who bears the dangers and burdens of industry is the one who is not only the least compensated but in case of injury has to shoulder the burden of the injury without assistance from industry.

When one who is injured by accident tries to secure legal redress he finds that the old antiquated decision of a fellow servant law and the doctrine of assumed risks, with the lack of liability legislation, makes impossible redress through the courts.

As a result of this, not only does he himself suffer from what should be a legitimate charge upon industry, but those dependent upon him also suffer, and if it is a case of death many times children and widows are left dependents upon public charity.

This condition of affairs must be remedied and legislation enacted providing adequate compensation for accident and death.

This compensation must in full be charged against industry and cannot be charged against any part of the earnings of the workers.

An adequate and equitable compensation law would act on employers to a large extent for the better protection of the workers, for if the charge is one which would be against industry the employer would feel the result from negligence on his part in failing to properly protect the workers in his employ.

Besides compensation laws there is also needed strong protective legislation for the workers. Such laws to provide protection against accidents and deaths.

The State of Illinois, through the report of its industrial commissions and the bill presented by them two years ago to the legislature, enacted such a law for the protection of the workers of that commonwealth. This code containing thirty-five productive measures not only includes protective measures against dangerous machinery but also against fire and unsanitary, unhealthful conditions surrounding employees.

During the year that this law has been in force the sum of \$15,000,000 has been expended by employers in the state in making their establishments comply with the provisions of the law and this emphasizes more than any other example could, how necessary such legislation is for the protection of the workers.

In the states which have not already taken up the proposition of protective legislation for the health, safety and comfort of the workers and where propositions for compensation legislation have not been taken up, action looking to immediate consideration by them should be encouraged,



and organized labor in these states should use their best efforts to bring to the attention of the people and to their legislators, the necessity for taking these matters up without delay.

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**WESTERN  
FEDERATION  
OF MINERS.**

One of the most interesting and perhaps far-reaching developments in the field of Organized Labor, was the granting by the Executive Council at its meeting in January of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners.

At the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor a very determined fight was made against granting to the Western Federation of Miners, a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and when the proposition to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners came to a vote on the floor it was defeated by 685 votes, the vote being 7792 for and 7707 against.

One of the very strong reasons of opposition to the granting of the charter, was the expressed desire of the Western Federation, as well as its well known attitude, toward what is generally termed, Industrial Unionism.

The Western Federation of Miners, during its career, has had an overwhelming desire to embrace within its fold all trades that are in any way connected with the metaliferous mining even indirectly, and it has taken into its membership, crafts who do not rightfully belong therein, such as the electrical workers, machinists, iron workers, carpenters and men of other crafts.

Not only has this been done against the wishes of the organizations to whom the aforesaid craftsmen belong, but it has been done defiantly and without consideration, either for the ethics of trade unionism or the progress of affiliated organizations in the American Federation of Labor.

It is a well known fact that the Western Federation of Miners, during the past fifteen years, have in no way, aided the progress of the Trade Union Movement, but have in fact, in every way possible, made a determined fight against the progress of Trade Unionism even to the extent of affiliating with the Industrial Workers of the World for the purpose of tearing down the Trade Union Movement.

Taking all of these things into consideration, it is certainly a question of deep concern as to whether or not the issuing of the charter to the Western Federation of Miners will be of benefit to the Trade Union Movement.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor in November, rather doubted the advisability of granting a charter to the Western Federation of Miners and in referring the matter to the Executive Council the action was that a charter be granted in accord with Trade Union principles.

The charter to be issued to the Federation of Miners, as we understand it, has a provision relative to the jurisdiction of the Machinists Organization but we cannot see how this special provision is a just one to the exclusion of other organizations affected and who emphatically protested against the issuance of the charter.

We are rather inclined to believe that in the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor, an added burden of responsibility has been placed upon the Trade Union Movement, and in the maintaining of trade autonomy and the rights of affiliated organizations there will be very serious questions which will arise in the future and which will find in the Western Federation of Miners, an entering wedge for the dissolution or jurisdiction rights and craft autonomy.

Another aspect of the situation is one which is also of a serious nature, is the fact that the Western Federation of Miners is more a political than a labor organization and its entrance into the Trade Union Movement as an affiliated organization will make more prominent and pertinent the fight against capture of the Trade Union Movement by the propaganda of "Socialism" which is in direct conflict with the principles and aims of the Trade Union Movement.

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**CARNEGIE ON PEACE.** Andrew Carnegie, the canny Scot from the castle of Skibo, was in the limelight recently in a large degree on account of his donation of \$10,000,000 for the cause of World Peace.

Now, as a matter of fact, no one interested in international peace wishes to deny to Andy the right to appropriate funds (that are his by virtue of his caninness) to the cause of international peace.

Many of those interested in the abolition of war and the maintenance of international peace do very seriously object to the kind of World Peace that the laird of Skibo would impose upon the world.

The kind of peace which the good Andy would impose, is what he would call an Anglo-Saxon protectorate, although as a matter of fact such protectorate of the supposed Anglo-Saxon races, (of which Andy thinks America is largely composed) is simply a draught on his imagination.

This proposition of Andy's would mean that England and America as powerful nations, would make possible by their standing as nations of the world, permanent world peace.

However, much one may desire world peace there is no doubting the fact that the kind of World Peace as desired by Andy, is not in keeping with the ideals of the American people, who instead of being Anglo-Saxon, are indeed far from it, for the very great majority of the people of the United States come from the races of the world and the mixture makes a real strong liberty loving, God-fearing people.

Let Andy therefore disabuse himself if he intends by the glamour of his untold millions, to foster a spirit of Anglo mania in the hearts of the American people.

This is impossible for in the first place Anglo mania cannot be instilled into a people that have no desire or love for it and secondly, because its reality could not, if it were possible, make it the factor that Andy would like to see it.

While we are on the subject of Carnegie, and his millions his philanthropy and his designs for World Peace, it might not be inappropriate to mention his donation of \$25,000,000 to corner the educational market of America.

Wherever he got the idea that the educational forces of our country could be monopolized like his steel interests, we do not know, but we do know this, that the right of education is a natural right of parents and this right must be protected by the state and cannot and will not be made the hobby of educational experimental foundations endowed by millions either of Carnegie or Rockefeller.

The American people are just beginning to realize that such foundations as established by Carnegie and Rockefeller for the control of education in this country, is a menace to the progress and advancement of real education, for it is hardly to be expected that where the source from which the endowment comes to maintain such foundations is not the purest in the world, that the kind and character and system of education which would be devised and maintained by foundations endowed and subsidized would be as pure as the American people would wish them.

## CIVIC

**OUTLOOK.** One of the very interesting problems confronting the American people at the present day and one that vitally concerns their civic progress, and in fact the integrity and perpetuity of their institutions, is the question of the purchasing of votes in the advancement of men to public office and of enacting legislation for private and special interest.

While this issue has been one of much concern in the life of the nation during past generations it is one that seems to be more vital today on account of the menace of certain other influences within the body politic that aims to tear down the institutions of which our people boast.

This menace is working in the direction of destruction and the decisive impetus to their cause for recruiting to its false doctrines is given on account of the lack of public appreciation of the ordinary means at hand to eradicate the traffic in votes and the purchase of special legislation.

The situation has become very acute especially in Adams County, Ohio, where it was found that over two-thirds of the legally qualified voters of that county had sold their vote not only once but repeatedly, and that this practice was looked upon with unconcern in that county by those interested in swaying elections.

This situation, however, is not confined alone to the people of Adams County, but in fact is an old practice in many counties in many states of the Union, particularly in a number of counties in the State of Illinois, and the Congressional district of Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives.

It is common knowledge that the purchase of votes has been a practice for many years in many of the counties of Illinois as well as in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states of the Union.

In fact, it became so acute in one county that we know of in the State of Illinois, that when the funds which had previously been used in elections were lacking in a recent election on account of the cry for Civic Betterment, approximately 2,000 votes were cast for the socialist candidate as a protest by voters so voting for this candidate against the discontinuance of the slush fund of which they had always been beneficiaries and which in previous elections, they had received their pro rata price for their vote.

They were so indignant at losing this revenue which they had received from corrupt sources in previous years, that they emphatically protested by casting their vote for a socialist candidate and as a result the socialist vote increased in the manner mentioned.

It is also noticeable in the campaigns of candidates for election to the United States Senate that corruption has been the rule rather than the exception, and this indeed is a strong and emphatic reason why the election of United States Senators should be direct by the people of different states instead of by legislatures.

It must, however, be conceded in all honesty, that if a large per cent of voters are purchasable as in Adams County and in other counties, there is a very striking argument in improving the electorite itself, as well as the character of the representatives to the Senate, Congress and the legislatures. It seems to us that what is really needed is an application by the people of their own responsibility and a realization of the fact that they have no just right to complain against the misdeeds of their political representatives when they themselves are a purchasable quantity.

Therefore it seems to us that a large number of the American people need an understanding of the ethics of duty for they can hardly condemn corrupt representatives who accept large bribes when they themselves are willing and anxious to peddle their own voting franchise for small ones.

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## CONTROL OF EDUCATION.

It seems to be the tendency of the age toward monopolization not only in the business world but in the financial as well, and it also seems to be the desire of those who have been foremost in making this monopolization possible, to enter into a scheme for the monopolization and control of education.

The Carnegie foundation is a good example of this attempt on the part of this captain of industry, to gather around him and under his direction a subsidized crew of supposedly disinterested educators, to determine just what kind of education the people of America shall have and how this system which they propose to fasten upon the American people will be maintained and controlled.

Not only is Mr. Carnegie interested in seeing his scheme carried out but he has applied to the practical proposition of seeing that it is carried out, the sum of 25 millions toward his educational foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller is also interested, and has shown his interest to the extent of about 40 millions in the establishment of Chicago University and the subsidizing of other institutions for the purpose of aiding in the monopolization of education.

Of course there is no law to compel Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller and others from establishing their experimental stations if they so desire, but these gentlemen should understand now as they will be taught to understand later, that it is not within the province of either of them with their millions, to control education in this country; but that is a matter which is entirely in the hands of the fathers and mothers of the nation and is not to be surrendered to highbrow professors who would experiment on young minds for their own intellectual gratification.

It is a firm and established principle which will be maintained, that the education of children is a matter in charge of the parents and not by substituted authorities.

This principle is a right and a just one and will not be deviated from as the years go by. Let us therefore hope that Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller and their fellows in their game of hide and seek with educational systems will awaken to the realization that while their right to experiment with business and financial institutions seems to be accepted by the control which they have over their institutions they cannot experiment with the children of the people.

#### **JOHN MITCHELL AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.**

The recent action of the Convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus, Ohio, January 31st, on the matter of the Civic Federation, is not one calculated to aid that organization or maintain the progress which its former President, John Mitchell, secured for them by his interest and unremitting service in the cause of the miners.

The resolution adopted by that convention amending their constitution so that no member could become a member of the Civic Federation and maintain his membership in the Mine Workers. This is contrary to the spirit of the American ideals, common justice and common sense.

The Civic Federation as an institution which has made possible a better understanding of the relations between the worker and the employer and any action tending to embitter the forces of labor and capital against each other is not conducive to the welfare and progress of the labor organizations individually or the Labor Movement as a whole.

The service that John Mitchell gave to the United Mine Workers of America in their struggle of organization and the gaining of conditions was one of great magnitude and the kind of service which he gave to the miners was the self-same kind of service that he gave in the cause of conciliation, arbitration trade agreements and a better understanding of labor in his active duties as an officer of the Civic Federation.

The United Mine Workers of America or any other organization would have as much right to request one of its members to resign from the Civic Federation under pain of expulsion from their organization by refusal to do so as it would for the United Mine Workers or any other organization to tell a man where or how he should worship God or where and to what school he should send his children.

It would, however, be unfair to charge upon the Mine Workers of America (those who are employed in the mines) the action of this convention at Columbus, for there is but little doubt that when the proposition is placed before the rank and file they will repudiate the action of their convention which was brought about by subsidized politicians and scheming socialists in the ranks of their organization.

The action of this convention should emphasize most emphatically to every individual member of a trade union who believes in the ideals of trade unionism and who wants to see these ideals maintained a realization that an attendance at meetings of his local (at all its meetings) is absolutely necessary; for here we have the spectacle in the convention of a great labor organization of hundreds of men coming to a convention purporting to represent Local Unions and the men in them when, as a matter of fact, they represent outside influence which is opposed to trade unionism and which is organized as a political propaganda to destroy trade unionism, and that is the Socialist Party.

It is a well known fact that in the Local Unions when the election of delegates takes place, the socialist is always a candidate for election as delegate and though few members are of his kind he manages by a small attendance, in the meetings, to succeed in going as a delegate. Instead of representing the men who work he simply represents socialism and is active in the presentation of resolutions condemning things which stand for the progress of the Trade Union Movement but which work to the detriment of Socialism.

We are convinced that the time is fast approaching when the Trade Unions of this country must protect themselves from within, for the menace of Socialism is as great if not a greater menace, than that of the enemies of labor on the outside. Labor has a chance to meet its open enemies in the open and fight them squarely but where Socialism gnaws at its vitals from the inside it has hardly a square chance when these socialists within, cover themselves with the cloak of Trade Unionism.

W. D. Haywood, one of the leading Socialists of America, said in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of January 19th, "no socialist could be a trade unionist" and we emphatically state that Mr. Haywood was absolutely correct, for no Socialist can be a Trade Unionist and no Trade Unionist can be a Socialist.

The philosophy and the ideals of both have nothing in common and as we have said again and again, if labor hopes to achieve results in the future and make permanent progress, it must cut out this canker which is gnawing at its vitals.

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**LOUIS BRANDIES.** One of the real big men before the people of this country today is Louis Brandies of Boston, who conducted on behalf of the people, the campaign before the Congressional Committee of the House and Senate at Washington, the investigation into the acts of Secretary Ballinger, and the attempt by the

interest to rob the people of their natural resources in Alaska and other places through the United States by the instrumentality of the office of Secretary of the Interior.

The career of Mr. Brandeis and his success is of interest and gratification to Organized Labor. It was he who fought to a successful conclusion the effort of the workers of the State of Oregon in the ten hour law for women and his masterful brief presented to the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon case was what made that august tribunal sit up and take notice and sustain his contention.

We also recall with pleasure, his coming from Washington where he was conducting the case against Ballinger and in favor of the people of the United States to appear before the Supreme Court of Illinois at Springfield on the ten hour law for women last year and we personally were delighted to have been present and heard his argument to the Court on that occasion.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois not only sustained the contentions of Mr. Brandeis and declared the ten hour law for women enacted by that state, constitutional, but in doing so they relegated a former decision of some ten or more years back, of this same Supreme Court of Illinois, on a limitation of hours law for women, to the scrap heap and in their sustaining of the ten hour law for women they reversed the previous decision.

We are also gratified to note that the plan for Savings Bank Insurance which originated with Mr. Brandeis, was adopted several years ago by the State of Massachusetts and has been the means of saving to the working men of that state who are policy-holders approximately \$15,000,000 per year in the reductions of premiums.

There are many other matters in which Mr. Brandeis has been interested of particular benefit to the men of labor for on more than one occasion his assistance has aided materially in the advancement and progress of the Trade Union Movement.

He is big-hearted, clear sighted, eminent American citizen, one who has the interest of all the people at heart and who believes in devoting some of his time for their benefit.

A man of this character and calibre is sure to be misrepresented by the subsidized organs of privilege through the length and breadth of the nation, but like all other real men of character and stamina, he has pursued his course without fear of intimidation and the people of this country are beginning to realize the debt of gratitude which they owe him.

We venture to assert that as the years go by, the work which Mr. Brandeis has done and is doing, will become better known and appreciated in every part of our country.

What we regret is that there are not a larger number of men of his ability and training in the legal profession who are disinterested and unselfish enough to give a part of their time and knowledge to the preservation of the interest of the people, but we do hope that this example of one man( it is true there are others like him) will be the means of

creating among all our citizens a desire to be of aid in the great work of advancing Civic Righteousness.

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**A SMALL PRACTICE.** Occasionally in our review of labor exchanges we are brought face to face with many interesting things and one of the particularly interesting ones is to find an editorial written by us, copied and the credit for same given to another.

We are not the only ones that can justly complain of this small practice in copying of exchange matter, and then applying credit to others.

While we do not particularly object to another getting the credit for articles that they do not write, we do feel that in itself the principle is a bad one and that there is hardly any excuse on the part of editors for this unjustifiable plagiarism.

For instance, we found during our attendance at the American Federation of Labor Convention, an editorial from the Electrical Worker under June, 1908 entitled "Progressiveness," which was run as an original editorial by a so-called labor paper of St. Louis.

We again find in the Chronicle of Cincinnati in their January 28th issue the very same editorial which appeared in the June, 1908, Worker and which was used as an original editorial in the St. Louis paper, and this time credit is given to the Rochester Labor Journal as the writers of the editorial, and in the Amalgated Sheet Metal Workers Journal for January, credit is given to the Iron City Trades Journal.

We do realize the fact that occasionally mistakes in giving this credit will happen, and while we are not particularly touchy on this point we would like to see principle observed and due credit given.

While this is not the first time the matter has come to our attention, we have hesitated on account of a possible misinterpretation of our motives for not mentioning it previously but we do feel at least some mention should be made of it.

As the papers mentioned seem to think the article was of sufficient importance to be published and credit given to others, we are inclined to believe that we may be able to fill up some space by reproduction of it and we attach it herewith:

#### **Progressiveness.**

The Labor Movement of today stands for progressiveness of a real and permanent character. The ranks are filled with men who unselfishly strive for the uplift of all the people, for the common good. It is a great human movement and, like all movements, it has its faults in men and occasionally measures. In principle it is as sound as the rock of Gibraltar. Its work for humankind is inestimable. Results have been achieved by the unselfish devotion of its members. This devotion has manifested itself in many ways, but in a greater degree by loyalty than any other.

Men have given their lives to the cause and have died in its service. Others are leading without hope of personal reward, but with the satisfaction of participation in a great work. This is the spirit which has made



labor what it is today; this is the spirit that will guide its future. Some men are imbued with this spirit of loyalty to a greater degree than others. Some give their best effort without hope of reward or even appreciation. Others there are who accept the benefits, but give no return. Many would sacrifice it to gain personal prestige or political preference. Others would ruin—if they could—when they cannot rule.

This has been the experience of all great movements—yes, and of little ones too; but the good, sound, common sense of the vast majority can be relied upon; that great conscience which is the guide of Labor in its future work and which gives it stability. Leaders may come and go, big men in heart and mind may pass from the stage, but their places will be filled by other big men. Mistakes have been made and mistakes will be made, but the movement of Labor will go on and on, with clean, able, far-seeing leaders doing their work with the men of Labor for the progress of the cause.

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## THE OPEN SHOP

"The open shop" is a taking phrase. Many people are won by it. "Equality is equity." There can be no equity where weakness struggles against strength—where the unorganized individual meets organization. On the great lakes the independent carrier has almost disappeared. The United States Steel Corporation has a great fleet owned by a subsidiary corporation and officered by high salaried, brainy men. The big railroads have their fleets. Each of those single fleets represents an organization.

But these great organizations are not content with the enormous power thus secured. They organize the organizations and bring all together into their Lake Carriers' Association, so that the millions upon millions of money invested in the vessels on our great lakes and the great captains of industry in control thereof act as a unit. The employe must work or his family will starve. Wealth can wait. But not content with their tremendous natural advantages, they insist on the individual, single handed and alone, meeting organization at its greatest efficiency.

An "open" shop is closed to organization on the part of the employes. It is closed to collective bargaining on their part. A man who toils from morn till night and finds life an eternal struggle for the barest necessities cannot inform himself about the state of the labor market. The employer says, "The wages I

pay are governed by the law of supply and demand." He pays big salaries to his managers to keep posted and turn to the profit account every change.

The employes can do nothing in this direction unless they organize. While thousands work they may chip in each a few cents a week and employ their representative to gather data and properly present their case if they are organized. That is their only chance. Without organization they are helpless. Liberty is a mockery—equality and equity cannot exist.

In a vast number of factories machines are cared for better than the men, women and children who run them. Why? The machines cost money; not so with the employes. If they are injured or become ill it costs nothing but a little effort to get some one else to fill the place. Without organization among employes the tendency is to reduce all to the level of the meanest employer. Competition compels many an employer to permit conditions which otherwise he would never tolerate. The slave driver among employers becomes the model which others must copy.

The nation which fails to protect its rights becomes a prey to avaricious nations. Just so with labor. Without organization it is helpless. And as it deteriorates all society deteriorates. There can be no dignity to labor without securing its independence and self-respect; and a living wage and proper conditions are essential to what we proudly call the American standard.—Fred Thurlow in *Local Firemen & Engine-man Magazine*.

## COMPENSATION FOR WORKMEN

Samuel Harper.

London—A London solicitor recently related to me the following incident which came to his notice, illustrating the practical operation of the English workmen's compensation law.

J., an employee, was seriously injured in a Birmingham mill by the blowing out of a valve, throwing scalding water and steam upon him. The boiler and valve appeared to be in good order prior to the accident and had been carefully tested by the employer. While it was difficult directly to fix the blame of the accident, there were some circumstances tending to show that J. might have avoided the torrent of water and steam which poured forth from the boiler. However, that may have been, as soon as J. was hurt he was at once taken to a hospital, his wounds dressed, a nurse assigned to him and he was accorded all necessary medical and surgical attention during the two months he was confined in the hospital.

All physician, nurse, and hospital bills were paid by the employer. J. had no worries on that account. His family, consisting of a wife and five children, did not become objects of charity, but, on the contrary, received from the employer, for six weeks, one-half of J.'s weekly earnings, paid in the same manner that his wages were paid while he was working. When he had recovered, J. went back to work, exchanged a kind word with his employer, and without any serious inconvenience to himself took up his work again at the mill.

### Not an Unusual Case.

The following incident came under my own personal observation in Chicago during the course of my practice, and every lawyer in the city knows that it is not an exaggerated or unusual case.

B. was seriously injured in an explosion of a furnace in a steel mill. He was an inexperienced man who was unable, perhaps to exercise the same degree of care for his safety that skilled men in his line of employment might exercise. It was shown, however, that the explosion was unavoidable and could not well have been prevented by the employer, even with the exercise of the highest degree of care, the nature of the process being essentially and inherently dangerous.

B. had a wife and four children. His wife's health was already broken by hard work and the care of her family. B. was taken to his home after the accident. His wife was compelled to act the part of nurse as best she might. A promise was all she could give the doctor—but it was her promise and not that of the employer. B. was laid up for nine weeks, and the doctor's bill was large. Insurance adjusters called before B. was conscious

in an effort to settle what we are wont to call "claim for damages." Several second-rate lawyers called every day and endeavored to "get his case." One of them finally got it—on a contingency fee of 50 per cent. of any amount that should be recovered by settlement or suit—and for this transaction the attorney would have been disbarred in England—and the same treatment should have been accorded him in Chicago—but his name is still on the Supreme Court roll of attorneys at Springfield.

### Work of Legal Parasite.

During his long illness B.'s mind was naturally much disturbed by the knowledge that his wife and children were being fed by his kind neighbors and the obliging market man—so far as they were fed at all. His "ambulance chasing lawyer" refused the settlement of "damages" offered by the employer, and this legal parasite was able to prevent settlement as long as he chose by the iniquitous attorney's lien law, which forces the employer to pay the lawyer, in all cases, for his champertous contract with the injured workman before he can be released from responsibility for the accident.

Under this lien law the employer's legal obligation to the workman's lawyer is often heavier than it is to the poor workman and his family. This is simply putting a premium on barratry and maintenance which would be considered disgraceful in England—and further the offending attorney in such a case in England would be punished by imprisonment.

But—this man finally brought suit for B., and, of course, paid the costs out of his own pocket—which was also highly unprofessional. Seven years of alternating hope and doubt and uncertainty passed slowly before B. knew at last that he could recover nothing at all for his loss and suffering and his poor wife's labor and anxiety.

He naturally lost confidence in his fellowman. What was infinitely worse, he lost confidence in our courts. He could not understand that courts were not to blame. For the ordinary workman, even though American born, if he suffers injury while working for his employer, has but one test by which he measures his right to recover for personal injury—and that is the injury itself. If he had been hurt he thinks he ought to be paid. His sense of natural justice tells him he ought to be made whole, no matter who may have been technically "negligent," as an abstract proposition of law.

### Revolt the Next Step.

Given the injury, compensation must follow—this is his logic, and it is not

far from the logic of natural justice and right. He cannot reason it out so as to convince his employer; he cannot even reason it out in a manner satisfactory to himself. He simply feels that his claim is right, and he depends, rightly, upon those who make the laws for him so to frame those laws as to bring him that measure of justice which he feels should be his.

The next step for him is revolt. If legislation such as they have in England were given him, he would no longer condemn the courts for following established principles of law, which the courts are right in following so long as the old common, judge made law remains unchanged by statute.

All this results from the iniquitous and antiquated system of law relating to personal injuries in employments, to which we still cling in Illinois. The disrespect for our institutions engendered by the disappointments and hardship exemplified in the case of B., is by far the greatest evil in the present out of date system.

A workmen's compensation law is bound to come in Illinois. Automatic compensation for industrial injury, in all cases, regardless of all questions of mere negligence or fault, is the modern scientific method of settling these cases, with a real approximation to justice and right.

#### Chief Anxiety of Society.

Society cares little who is at fault after an injury happens, its anxiety is for the sufferer. If some member of a workman's family accidentally loses £10 of his hard-earned wages the workman's chief anxiety is to recover the lost money, not to fix the blame on any particular member of the family for his loss.

Illinois is at least fifty years behind all Europe in the enactment of progressive legislation designed to take care of her injured workmen; and yet Illinois is one of the largest industrial commonwealths in the world.

This is at least one field in which the elasticity of the common law has proved

no match for the strain put upon it by the progress of modern industry.

Rules of law made for the blacksmith and his helper of 100 years ago will not fit the case of the modern steel mill. Rules of law made for the butcher and his boy in the original fellow servant case will not fit our modern packing industry—and it is ridiculous to assume that they would; and yet we still go on foolishly trying to apply them to modern conditions, as if we expected justice to result.

The arguments against safety laws, workmen's compensation laws, etc., which are often advanced—such as the danger of driving industries out of the state—have been well answered in England by Chancellor David Lloyd-George, when he says that there are few things any country need fear so much as the despair of the multitude—and one of our state supreme courts has recently called them "scare-crow arguments."

The modern Christian doctrine should be (and is in Europe) that the industry should bear the burden of its maimed and killed workmen, as it now carries the expense of its broken and worn-out machinery.

While fire, deterioration of plant and financial loss are insured against and the insurance, whatever form it may take, is charged to the cost of production, no account has thus far been taken in Illinois of the deterioration of the human machine.

It appears that the Moloch of industrial activity demands a sacrifice of human life and limb, constant, as the actuaries, tables show and inevitable so long as human contrivances and human understanding remains fallible. Accidents will happen and injury must follow as our industries are at present conducted. It is only that the business that calls for this sacrifice should pay the cost, at least in the first instance. Let the industry shift the burden, if it may, to the ultimate consumer, but the injured workman, who is least able, should not bear the burden longer.

## THE CLOSED SHOP

By the "closed shop" or union shop is not meant that the unions shall manage the situation in a few industries scattered here and there over the country, as we now have in the building trades, and printing shops, the foundry shops and a few others. These are but pioneers in a great movement. And even in such an incomplete and fragmentary state of organization as labor is at the present, only 10 per cent, I am not able to find a single case in which the fact that labor is completely organized in any

particular trade is inimical to the interests of the wage earners at work in that particular industry. But even if such a case exists it does not follow that the evils not incident to a union shop would continue under a universal policy, for it is highly probable that labor associations, maintaining a closed shop under present conditions, are forced to resort to measures which would be altogether unnecessary if they had the aid and support of the whole wage earning class. The practice of carrying organization to its logical

completeness is based upon a deep principle. It is the element of unity in modern life. But so long as labor is divided against itself it must reap the fruits of disunion.

Indeed, the wonderful growth and development which labor has achieved through organization in the last decade with the many obstacles which have bisected its path have been scarcely had their parallel in history. The problems which presented themselves to such men as Gompers and Mitchell have been numerous and intricate. With one hand they have successfully gained concessions from capital. Frequently, however, they have been forced to resort to the instruments of war—the strike and the boycott—which at times have been precluded only by the employer's lockout. With the other they have grappled with the problem of disunion among their own members. Out of such incongruous conditions the laboring class is being molded into a homogeneous unit.

This centripetal force, drawing men of a common state and those destined to a common fate into a unity of action for the purpose of securing mutual benefits, is odiously styled the policy of the "closed shop." But it simply means an organization of organizations, a union of unions, national, state and local. Certainly every wage earner should be a member of that union which deals directly with his own craft. And out of the different trade unions in any given industry should be formed an industrial union. These would serve as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of a more perfect organization, embracing every trade and labor association, including all grades of artisans, skilled and unskilled, and bringing together labor in whatever form it may be found.

There are some today who contend it is better for the wage earning class to work in an "open shop" and live under rules and regulations made in the employer's office, where labor is not represented. The same spirit which animated

the American colonists to take up arms against the British crown, is the same spirit which is causing the laboring class to fight for the control of labor.

The "open shop" means that the wage earner must submit to the rulings of his employer and at the same time meet the fierce competition of other workmen. In short, it means dependence, weakness, poverty. Under such conditions labor is limited to the strike and boycott as means or instruments for defending its just claims. But the union shop eliminates cut-throat competition, places capital and labor upon an equal footing, and to the wageworkers it brings independence, strength, prosperity. These are valuable assets to any class. Complete organization adds to the potentiality of the unions, increases their power for regulating conditions of work, gives definiteness and concreteness to their aims and remunerates concerted action with visible and tangible returns. And not until both capital and labor are strong enough to command the respect of the other can arbitration be substituted for contention and negotiation for strife. But with capital strongly organized and labor united under a democratic federation, the two then can meet upon common grounds and settle their disputes without violence or without doing hurt to either side.

The whole argument for the union shop clusters about the one question. Who shall control labor—shall it be in the hands of the employers or shall the laborers control themselves? Because a man is a laborer he is no less fit to be free. Honest work is no bar to industrial citizenship. Because a man is a wage earner he is no less a patriot. No country can be free which allows its workmen, the men who support it, to be oppressed. No class in civilized society can be free in which the principle of absolute individualism is the basis of action. Every workman is the vital part of the wage earning class, and the good of the whole demands that he shall act in harmony with his organic relations.—W. P. Stacy, in American Federationist.

## TAFT ON INJUNCTIONS

It is almost as difficult to break away from a habit as it is from a line of reasoning. In no profession is this quite so true as in that of the law. It has added difficulties if the legal practitioner has occupied the bench. And, if he has established a reputation as an authority on any given "point of law," or has stretched it, then there is no hope of his ever changing his opinion, no matter how erroneous or unjust his original view. This seems to be the case with President Taft. In the Federal courts Judge Taft long

ago paved the way and built the foundation for the abuse and perversion of the injunction writ. He issued this species of injunction while Judge, he defended it during his presidential campaign and in his inaugural address, in his speeches at Worcester, Mass., and Passaic, N. J., this year, and again in his message to the present session of Congress. In this message under the caption "Injunction Bill" the President says:

"I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message

in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first, because it has been promised, and, second, because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power and legalize the cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott."

The Moon bill is the one President Taft recommends for enactment. It is known as the administration bill and provides for notice where no "irreparable injury" is alleged. Of course any one knows that every petition for an injunction alleges "irreparable injury."

But attention is called to the reasons given by the President for the passage of the Moon bill. He says it is "in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States." Is it? Let us see. "Notice" was given in the injunction issued by Justice Gould against the officers of the American Federation of Labor and under which three of them have jail sentences hanging over them of twelve, nine and six months. Did the notice that a great wrong was about to be inflicted minimize the wrong or the injury?

The fact of the matter is that the bill the enactment of which the President urges would not remove one wrong or rectify one jot of the injunction abuse and perversion. Its enactment would simply have this one effect, it would legalize and give statutory authority for the issuance of these injunctions. It would put on the statute books in the form of a law what is now simply judiciary invasion, court-made law.

The President knows that even if his Moon bill were enacted into law (if that were possible) it would deprive those of complaining who now complain of abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions. He knows, or ought to know, that so long as a writ of injunction is issued against the men of labor, when no such writ would be issued against citizens in any walk of life—while such injunctions are issued against labor men when engaged in a dispute with an employer, when they would not be issued if no such dispute existed, we repeat—he knows or ought to know that labor will not only complain, but will insist and finally secure the right to which they

are justly entitled, equality before the law with all other citizens.

Stigmatizing legislation as "extremely radical" or denouncing the boycott primary or "secondary," as a "cruel social instrument," proves nothing beyond the use of empty and inapplicable phrases. The legislation which Labor seeks is relief from a gross injustice by which the workers are singled out and judicial authority applied to them for the exercise of their personal rights and activities, within the law, when no such application of judicial authority is ever attempted in consequence of the exercise of these self-same activities of citizens in other walks of life. And as we have already said, not even in the case of the working people is such application made unless they are engaged in a dispute with employers regarding wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, or the relation of the workers in the bestowal of their patronage. The "extremely radical legislation" which, according to the President, will be most "pernicious," is all contained in bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania (H. R. 25188).

There is not an important provision in this bill which does not find its counterpart in the British Trades Dispute Act enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1906.

Surely, what the monarchy of Great Britain can afford as a right to its subjects ought not to be denied to the citizens of the Republic of the United States.

The enactment of the Wilson bill will not "sap the foundations of judicial power." It will instill greater respect for and confidence in the judiciary and thereby strengthen the lawful powers vested in it. In addition it will restore to the workers the rights of which they have been deprived by the perversion of law and the invasion of their constitutional rights. And what is more to the point, these rights will be restored, opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.—Samuel Gompers, in American Federationist.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Will Geo. B. Dickerson, formally of Syracuse and Watertown, N. Y., or any knowing of his recent or present address, please write at once to following address.

It is in regard to life insurance, and he may find it very much to his benefit to write at once. All postage will be returned to any one sending information.

Benj. F. LeFevre.

Belleville, Ohio.

Richland Co.

Last heard from in July, 1910, at Seattle, Wash.

## A CLINIC FOR INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

John B. Andrews, Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation.—  
Reprinted from "The Survey."

Some of us had hoped that industrial America with its wonderful resources, its famed philanthropies and its uncounted thousands of work-diseased men and women, might be first among nations to recognize the need of a special hospital and clinic for industrial diseases. But the honor belongs to Italy.

Eight years ago a group of social-minded medical men in Milan united in a demand for systematic study of diseases of occupation. Four years ago they called together from many nations the first International Congress on Industrial Diseases. Last March they saw the hopes of years culminate in the dedication of the first labor clinic.

"For the scientific study and prevention of occupational diseases," is the inscription in letters of gold on a background of white marble over the entrance of this unique hospital. Three large four-story buildings, new and well-equipped with the latest scientific apparatus in laboratories, hospital wards, lecture room and well-equipped with the latest scientific apparatus in laboratories, hospital wards, lecture room and library, are here frankly dedicated to the elimination of those diseases peculiar to industrial employments. Already twelve scientific men are co-operating with the director, Dr. Devoto, although the laboratories were not opened until March 20. In one of the hospital wards the director is giving special attention to fourteen patients. One of these, a man trembling with the peculiar palsy due to mercurial poisoning, began work in a hat factory when ten years of age and felt the effects of the poison almost immediately. Another patient suffers with "lead colic," the result of his work as a house painter. Seven of his thirteen children died during the first few months after they came into the world, on account, perhaps, of the presence of poison in the father's system. Other patients are being treated for ills occasioned by work in high temperatures, in dusty or poisonous atmospheres, and for the results of overstrain.

The laboratories, too, are fully equipped. Here we find treadmills in which dogs patiently trot up endless hills in order that their blood corpuscles may disclose new truths concerning the toxin of fatigue. Machines register on revolving discs the fluctuating curves inscribed by long series of muscular strains, in order that the effects of overwork and artificial stimulus may be collated with immunity from disease. Here, too, "lead" mother

goats and guinea pigs add to our fund of knowledge concerning the effects of lead poisoning upon premature birth and the supply of mother's milk.

These experiments, moreover, are of much more than ordinary laboratory interest. A practical provision extends the activities of the clinic into industrial establishments, and supplements the work of government factory inspectors. Dr. Carozzi, who has devoted much time to this important work, is fully supplied with portable air-test devices. When called upon by the department, he is authorized to enter establishments to inspect sanitary conditions.

These practical experiments, carried on with a broad scientific devotion to the conservation of human resources, offer both encouragement and reproach to us in the United States. What have we of equal value to offer the sons and daughters of Italy whom we invite to our shores? Country dentists have confessed to us that they were merely "experimenting" with match factory employees afflicted with the dreadful "phossy jaw." Industrial diseases of many kinds are leaving pitiful wrecks to burden and shame us. Is it not a matter of reproach that it was not in weary, smoke-begrimmed Pittsburgh, nor amid the textile mills of New England, nor among the mines and smelters and factories of the great industrial centers of the United States, but beneath the sunny skies of Italy that this need found tangible expression in the first clinic for industrial diseases?

When Florence Nightingale and Henri Dunant saw the battlefields strewn with dead and wounded, they gave a moment to thought, and then passed on to the world an idea which grew into that beneficent organization known as the Red Cross. Since that time, wherever men might be injured in the activities of war the means for quick relief have been supplied. During that same half century, however, the industrial field with its activities of peace has extended and grown more mechanical until it now maims more men than war ever did. In the United States we are just beginning to realize that 30,000 wage-earners are killed by industrial accidents every year, and that at least 500,000 more are seriously injured. And now, carefully prepared by a committee of experts appointed by the president of the Association for labor legislation and thoughtfully received by the president of the United States, comes a Memorial on Industrial Diseases, which discloses industrial injuries of still greater magnitude. In this admirable memorial of facts and figures we learn that in the United States there are probably not less than 13,000,000 cases of sickness each year among those engaged in industrial employments. The money

loss each year (for those who find dollars more impressive than lives) is calculated by these conservative experts as nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars. At least one-fourth of this painful incapacity for work and consequent economic loss, we are told, can be prevented.

Germany has gathered and displayed in special government institutions the latest devices for preventing accidents and disease in workshops. These suggestive permanent exhibitions rank among the interesting museums pointed out to the stranger. And it was only yesterday that Germany among nations nosed into the industrial class. In Minnesota and Wisconsin we are tardily securing the attention of the state to this important subject and are gradually building up permanent exhibits on that sure and effective foundation.

But in the United States we need an institution that will correlate the experience of our scattered little group of hygienists and enable more medical men to direct their attention to the problems of industrial hygiene. We need for the purpose a special laboratory and hospital to accelerate progress in the study of the causes and prevention of industrial diseases. With such an institution, phosphorous poisoning would quickly disappear from our match industry as a matter of scientific common sense. The long list of poisons affecting scores of different occupations would gradually be shortened. Conditions which lower vitality, lessen efficiency and invite disease, would quickly be improved to the advantage of manufacturer and wage-earner. The necessary research would be carried on by scientists of unquestioned ability and singleness of purpose, and in a manner which would enlist from all the heartiest co-operation.

For the past two years the American Association for Labor Legislation has had an able commission on industrial hygiene, and last June called the first American Congress on Industrial Diseases. As an outgrowth of that congress a committee of experts has submitted to the president a memorial calling attention to the urgent need of a national investigation. The most valuable aid in such an inquiry would be an American clinic for the study and prevention of industrial diseases.

### ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE?

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Whatever your position in life, however dissatisfied with your work and the recompense, you want to remember one fact—you can be "worth while."

You can make yourself worthy of better things, and when you have become fully worthy of a change for the better,

when you have absolutely outgrown your present environment, a change will come.

You have no time for self improvement, as you may be working from early morn till late at night as some distasteful labor; and you may tell me it is impossible to grow or make progress under such conditions.

But watch your opportunities. You are in hourly contact with your fellow workers. Watch yourself to see that you do not show selfishness in your treatment of them.

In the place where you live or board, in the street cars, in the shops where you go for your supplies, how are you treating your fellows?

Are you as unselfish, or polite, or considerate, as you want others to be to you?

### Have You Done Your Share?

You think Monopoly and Greed are responsible for your troubles. You are overworked and ill-paid because those in higher places have no thought of others. But are you showing thought for others?

Look back over this day.

Have you been unselfish and kind and considerate toward every one?

Did you start the day with a loving word and a smile at home?

Did you enter your place of business with a cheerful air and make everybody feel better by your presence?

Or did you carry a cold, surly or irritable personality into the room that felt like a wet blanket on those about you?

Were you patient and polite when you went shopping?

Did you remember that the salesmen and women were needing encouragement and sympathy in their work just as much as you do in yours?

Did you think to say a pleasant word to the newsboy or bootblack, or did you forget that they had as much right to consideration in this world as yourself?

### Let Us Improve Self.

If you have thought of nothing and nobody today but yourself, your own troubles, hardships and needs, then rest assured you have not fitted yourself to fill a higher position or receive better pay.

The world wants better men and women more than it wants better government.

All changes which can be brought about, in any way of reform, will never make the world a particle better until you and I, and every living man and woman set to work to improve ourselves.

Great changes are on the way. Great abuses are about to pass. Unexpected events are near. But no one of these changes, nor all of them, can materially benefit humanity unless individuals fit themselves to be better men and women.

What have you done today to improve yourself?

### FUTURE OF THE COAST.

Our Pacific Coast States are very naturally jubilant over their recent growth in population. Not very long ago they seemed discouraged—particularly California. These States had immense territories and large resources. But what they needed was people. They are now getting people—and people of the right sort. Even Nevada has gained 93 per cent since 1900, and in the preceding decade that State had actually shriveled up in the number of its inhabitants. California shows a gain of 60 per cent, and Oregon of 62 per cent. As the Republican has already said, Washington's growth is the marvel of the census returns, being no less than 120 per cent. Doubtless British Columbia has had a similar development, for Canada's Pacific Coast province is increasing rapidly in commercial and political importance. The entire Coast is on the go.

It is a cause for congratulation that this increase of population is not in the least due to Oriental immigration, for a demonstration that the white race is capable of fully populating the Pacific Coast States must be reassuring to the States themselves and to the rest of the country. The fear was felt not long ago that California especially would be crippled very seriously in its development because white immigration seemed to be coming to a stop, while the Orientals, who were so well adapted to do the rougher work of economic exploitation, had been shut out by Federal laws. After the Russo-Japanese war, when the Japanese coolies suddenly began to come in, it was maintained by some that they were sorely needed as laborers and that their exclusion would be a blow to the Pacific Coast commonwealth. Doubtless they were needed in many ways. Yet the exclusion bars were quickly put up against the Japanese also, and still the State of California has gained nearly 900,000 inhabitants, while the increase in the three States fronting the ocean has been in the vicinity of 1,700,000. These newcomers are white people almost exclusively, and, consequently, we should fear less hereafter of the danger of Orientalizing our Far Western commonwealth.

The more white folks out there the better, of course, since the Pacific Coast States face the Oriental peoples of the Far East; and they are people who are rapidly asserting themselves in the great competitions of the world. America needs strong, populous States, homogeneous with the rest of the Republic, on its Pacific frontier. And the recent tendency in the movement of population indicates that we shall have them. The completion of the Panama Canal ought to bring

added strength and prosperity to that section, and the development of Alaska should add materially to its wealth and commercial importance. The development of the great Canadian West, also cannot fail by reflex action to improve the position of our own Pacific States, the more so if trade relations between the United States and Canada are placed on a more business-like basis. As the world's commerce with the Orient increases, meanwhile, a large share of it must follow the natural trade routes across the North Pacific and find entrance to populous America through our chief seaports on the Western ocean.

With the recent increase of white population, the Pacific Coast States have lately exhibited also a conspicuous improvement in self-government that is most encouraging. Oregon is now playing the school-master to the entire country in advanced democracy, and Washington is close behind her. After many years of corruption in administration, California shows marked signs of rejuvenation. The State has a civic conscience; and its cities are eagerly seeking the best methods of breaking the power of political bosses and restoring local government to the people unfettered and unhampered by the fetishes of party.

Mr. Bryce can not have ignored these Pacific States when he wrote that his latest observations of America had convinced him that the country was not deteriorating in its power to grapple and master its problems. Every section of the land has its peculiar part to play in the great forward movement of the Republic, and not one at present gives promise of finer ultimate results than the commonwealths that fringe our Far Western boundary.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### THE PHYSICAL SPENDTHRIFT.

If a man inherits a large sum of money which is deposited in the bank to his credit, and he proceeds to draw it out and spend it in riotous living, never replacing any of it or increasing his store, but always diminishing it until he is broke, the world calls him a spendthrift. He has wasted his money capital.

Nature endows each man with strength to perform a certain amount of labor during his natural expectancy of life, which is his labor capital, if such a contradictory term is permissible.

Nature also permits the man to spend his labor capital with equal profligacy to that of the man who dissipates his financial inheritance.

If a working man draws from his labor capital strength to spend in riotous pleasures or vicious habits, he has just so much less to his credit in the bank



containing his labor capital, viz., his bodily strength and vigor, and, unless he becomes more temperate in his habits and less wasteful of his inheritance of labor power, he is in danger of becoming a physical spendthrift.

There are numerous old sayings illustrating this point, such as, "You can't have your cake and eat it, too," "burning the candle at both ends," etc., etc., all of which teach the lesson of conserving human strength for the serious purposes in life, which is of the utmost importance to the man who toils, because usually his labor power is the only capital he has in life with which he can sustain life, and even at his best physical condition he finds he needs all his labor power unimpaired, and the best brain given him by nature or trained by education or study, to enable him to provide for the needs of his family.

Hence it becomes important both to him and to those dependent on him that he conserve his strength by abstaining from all pleasures or excesses that would undermine it so he may approach his daily task, refreshed by a good night's rest, with eye and brain clear and with limbs and muscles supple and responsive.

But the laboring man who gives his toil and all the best there is in him for a wage that does not suffice to maintain his bodily strength and mental energy—for a wage that does not provide the common necessities of life for those dependent on him, is also a physical spendthrift.

He is continually drawing from his labor capital, in the form of strength expended, more than he is putting back in the form of nourishment and healthful recreation and at an immature age will find he has no more labor capital. As an individual he may be compelled to sacrifice, but organized in unions he has an opportunity for a collective sale of labor power, advantageous to him and all his fellows, and beneficial to all their progeny for generations to come.

The sure way to encourage and promote an increasing number of physical spendthrifts—to bankrupt humanity—is to abolish or abandon the unions of labor.

The only way to prevent the pauperization of labor—to prevent the physical spendthrifts from stunting future generations—is to encourage and support the unions of labor, which should properly have something to say about how much labor power shall be sold for a dollar; and how much labor power any individual may be permitted to sell in one working day, certainly not enough to prevent him from working efficiently in the future.

He will then be a useless derelict upon the sea of life, a public charge per-

haps, until his early death.

His waste of labor power, or his profligate expenditure of it, not only injures himself, but starves his family, dwarfs the mental and physical stature of his children and deprives them of a fair chance in life, perhaps denying them the common rudiments of education.

The giving of his labor power for less than the cost of rational subsistence for himself and family may also cause other men to do the same and directly or indirectly be the means of lowering the standard of living, of education, and of earnings for large classes of workers and for generations yet unborn.

So far-reaching is the sometimes ill-considered act of the physical spendthrift who sells his labor power for less than will properly sustain him and his the next day or the next year, and entailing like results on his fellows.

This is a large question, that goes beyond petty and selfish allegations of "restricting the output," and has to do with the conservations of the human race.

This question is of vital interest to every man and woman who works for wages, and it is the duty of each of them to become a member of a trade union, and thus be sure that the individual influence of each is opposed to the wasteful methods of the physical spendthrift.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

#### MILLIONS FOR DETECTION.

The reminder in the recent campaign that the District Attorney, in addition to increasing the number of lawyer assistants from eleven to twenty-four, has raised the number of his sleuths from seven to twelve, calls attention to what many believe to be an evil in this country—the growing army of detectives. America is being Russianized, say some of the commentators. Here in Los Angeles county the number of public and private detectives probably runs into scores.

The tendency is not only local, but national. Last winter Congressman Adair of Indiana made an investigation of the cost of such service to the Government and this is what he found:

Postoffice detectives .....	\$1,105,000
Internal revenue detectives ....	125,000
Customs frauds detectives.....	200,000
Counterfeiter detectives.....	115,000
Bureau of corporation detectives	450,000
Interstate Commerce detectives	450,000
Public land detectives.....	250,000
Anti-trust law detectives.....	500,000
Pension bureau detectives.....	389,000
Meat inspection detectives.....	3,000,000
Pure food detectives.....	826,000

Total appro. for detectives..\$7,126,000

Probably half of the great army of detectives—and most of them are unworthy to be dignified by such a title—has been created for political reasons and could be spared as pure extravagance. McKinley was surrounded by an army of them, yet the assassin had no trouble in reaching him, and the bodyguard proved about as useful as so many tenpins.

In the Los Angeles county District Attorney's office doubtless half the so-called detectives could be spared (as was Brother "David Patterson"), and the proportion of needless ones probably would be as great in the Federal service.

Students of social and economical problems will find in the \$7,000,000 Government expenditure (and perhaps as much more in the States and cities) food for thought. The fact that a vast army of spies is needed in "free" and "prosperous" America to prevent and punish rampant dishonesty and other forms of crime is certainly not a favorable commentary on American conditions.—Los Angeles Herald.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor—Greeting:

A proposition will come before the present session of Congress to repeal the following law:

"Hereafter all notes, bonds and checks shall be printed from hand-roller presses." (Act of July 1, 1898, 30 Stat. L., Chap. 546, page 605.)

This law was enacted after an earnest and energetic campaign of education and agitation on the part of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies most intimately interested.

The purpose of the law was to maintain the highest standard of excellence in the printing of the people's money in order to prevent the counterfeiting of Government securities and especially the paper money which the people of our country use in their daily lives.

As we believe it is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of the people against fraud, and especially is it the Government's duty to throw around its paper money every safeguard against the unlawful issuing of counterfeit money, we look with alarm upon a repeal or modification of the existing law above quoted.

It is contemplated by certain influences to endeavor to have the law changed and the Secretary of the Treasury given full discretion as to what method shall be employed in the printing of the paper money which the Government issues.

The past policy of Congress has been to reserve to itself the power of determining the standard of engraving and printing of the securities which the Gov-

ernment issues, and we protest against the repeal of the existing law.

In order that the working people may acquaint their members of Congress with their wishes in this matter, the American Federation of Labor calls upon all its affiliated National and International bodies State Federations. Central bodies and other affiliated bodies to memorialize Congress by communicating a protest to the Senators of the United States, representing the States in which such bodies are located, and their member of Congress representing the district in which the Central bodies and Local Unions are located.

By giving this matter prompt attention it is possible to convince Congress of the unwisdom of giving to any one man the power of lowering the high standard of printing of the people's money.

Act without delay as this session of Congress expires March fourth and the repeal of the law may be rushed through unless your protest is quickly communicated to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers,

President A. F. of L.

Attest: Frank Morrison,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

#### WILSON APPROVES UNIONS.

Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was asked to speak before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association recently. Mr. Wilson carried out the program all right, but we doubt if the manufacturers are any too pleased at his effort. He chose as his topic, "Business and Politics," and this is what he said:

"Looked at from the point of view of the student of public affairs, business is the economic service of society for profit. Politics is the adjustment of all affairs to the common interest.

"Undoubtedly, the trouble with business in this recent period of extraordinary expansion has been too much exploitation, too little regard for the permanent interests of society and of all concerned. Good business rests upon a community of interests.

"Since working men are being dealt with in bodies, they must be dealt with upon principles of reciprocity and partnership, which did not have to be considered in an age of smaller organization. Wherever they are so dealt with the business prospects in an unusual degree, and the usual antagonisms between

labor and capital do not occur. There must be a very real partnership between capital and labor if modern business is to be put upon its right footing, just as there must be beyond a vague, but nevertheless thoughtful, partnership between business and the general public. The principle of exploiting anybody or anything for private profit must be abandoned for the larger, more wholesome principles of profitable service, the more profitable in the proportion as it is genuine and faithful.

"The trouble with politics insofar as it has concerned itself with an effort to regulate business has been that the problems of readjustment between private and public interests have not been fully comprehended. We are only slowly approaching a full understanding of the elements of the legislation we are trying to effect.

"No one can speak with confidence as to how the accommodation is to be brought about, but certainly we can say that it is accommodation we seek, and not mere offsetting of force against force. What we lack is knowledge of all the conditions involved. What we need is very frank inquiry and a thorough public consideration, without fear or favor, of anything involved."—The Leather Workers' Journal.

### IF

By Rudyard Kipling.

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting, too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;  
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same,  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you have your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

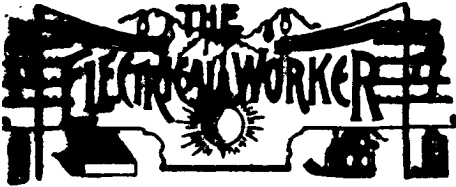
### BEHIND WITH YOUR DUES.

Just a word of advice to all brothers,  
Though to some it is needless, I know,  
For they ever are square with the treasurer.  
In a word, "They are ready to go."  
But some of the brothers are careless,  
And to listen to reason refuse.  
They go on their way, day after day,  
And are ever behind with their dues.

Our business, you all know, is dangerous—  
Death lingers around us each day.  
He calls both the careful and careless,  
To a bright life, we trust, far away.  
Suppose He calls you, are you ready?  
You may think or may sneer, as you choose,  
But it's going to be hard with your family,  
Should you be behind with your dues.

Careless brothers, give heed to this warning—  
It means much to those you hold dear.  
Just think of the loss it would be to the folks  
Were you called, and found "not into clear."  
Be warned, and I faithfully promise  
Not a thing, in the long run, you lose;  
In fact, you are saving in thousands  
When you don't get behind with your dues.

Should your turn come, sorrow will lighten  
When they realize the good that you've done.  
You left them enough to get started,  
And part of their battle is won.  
Your reward will be greater in heaven;  
There, above, you may ask what you choose,  
If you did your duty to family and self  
And were never behind with your dues.  
E. J. Carey.



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#### OLD AGE PENSION.

By W. D. Mahon.

In my last letter, in "The Motorman and Conductor," I called your attention to the progress being made in the different countries of Europe on the question of the old-age pension.

We will now take a look at what is being done in Great Britain and her colonies. The old-age pension, after many years of debate, finally passed the House of Commons in 1908 by a vote of 417 in favor to only 29 opposed. This bill provides for an old-age pension after seventy years of age, and a residence of at least twenty years in the United Kingdom. A person, to secure the old-age pension, must not have a means to exceed £31 and 10s. One is disqualified who has been in receipt of any poor relief, except in cases of medical assistance or relief of the dependent of persons in a lunatic asylum, infirmary or a hospital; a person who has habitually failed to work; a person who has been condemned to be imprisoned without the option of a fine or suffered any greater punishment; or any person sixty years or upward who has been convicted under the Inebriates Act of 1898. If any person has directly or indirectly deprived himself of any income or property in order to secure a pension or to secure a higher rate, they are deprived of the same and subject to prosecution.

Pensions are paid weekly in advance. The pension is inalienable and cannot be assigned by any agreement or taken in bankruptcy for the benefit of creditors. Disputed claims are settled by a local pension committee, and by pension officers, with the right of an appeal to the central pension authority. The pensions are paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and no contributions out the part of a pensioner are required.

Thus, we see a different idea from that outlined in the German and other European policies of insurance.

The pensions are paid as follows:

Where the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed £21, the rate of pension will be 5s per week; those exceeding £21, but not exceeding £23 12s and 6d., the pension is 4s per week. Persons receiving not over £26 a year, the pension is 3s. per week. Where the means exceeds £21 10s. a year, there is no pension allowed. It is estimated in 1909 that 572,000 persons in Great Britain will be in receipt of state pensions and that it will cost £7,500,000 sterling.

Mr. Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech on a second reading of the bill, disclosed the new economic and political doctrine which

lies at the base of a national social policy:

"As long as you have taxes upon commodities which are consumed practically by every family in the country, there is no such thing as a non-contributory scheme. If you tax tea and coffee and partly sugar, beer and tobacco, you hit everybody one way or another. Indeed, when a scheme is financed from public funds it is first as much a contributory scheme as one financed directly by means of contributions arranged on the German or any other basis. Again, a workman who has contributed by his strength and skill to the increase of the national wealth has made his contribution to the fund from which his pension is to come when he is no longer able to work."

#### Australia.

The states of Australasia have made the most interesting experiments of any government in the world in the field of industrial insurance. New Zealand was the first state which secured for its citizens old-age pensions, thus leading the way in this reform as it has in many others. The old-age pension proposition in New Zealand differs from the German system in a very important particular they do not require premiums to be paid by employers or workmen, but the pensions are paid out of the state funds. The law of New Zealand justifies the granting of old-age pensions by the argument that it is only fair that the upright persons, who during their productive years have contributed to the funds of the colony, by the payment of taxes, and to the wealth of the land, by their labor, should be cared for in their old age by the state.

The same principle is followed by the states of Australia in the adoption of the old-age pension system. There is some little difference in the laws of the different states as to who are entitled to pensions, but the law of New South Wales provides for married persons, but makes the pension a little different when a husband and wife are both drawing pensions. It authorizes that the most that can be paid to each is £19 and 10s. annually. In New South Wales, under certain conditions, the pension begins at sixty-five. In New South Wales the income must not exceed £25 annually, nor the property amount to more than £390.

In Victoria it is estimated that the average weekly income during the last six months should not exceed 10s., and the property application must be under £160. In New Zealand a pension is not granted to one except when his income is not more than £30 per year, and where his entire property is not worth

more than £260. About the average rate paid is £26 annually, or 10s. a week.

Since the organization of the Australasian Federation, the Parliament has appointed a committee to study the problem. This commission commenced its work in 1905 and has given careful consideration to the old-age pension law, and has already outlined propositions for an old-age pension covering all the states in the federation.

In addition to this, the people are arranging to pension the civil servants of the government, and in connection with the old-age pension, they are developing insurance agencies, reducing life insurance to the actual cost, and are carrying it on through the government's control.

#### MATCH TRUST SURRENDERS.

Patented Processes to Three Trustees.—

"Phossy Jaw" Can be Abolished.—

Labor Legislation Association Wins Long Fight.

The Diamond Match Company, commonly known as the match trust, has been forced to turn its patent for the most available substitute for poisonous phosphorus in the manufacture of matches over to three trustees appointed by the American Association of Labor Legislation, which has carried on a vigorous campaign for the elimination of the loathsome occupational disease known as "phossy jaw." This step puts an end to all fear that the match trust will take advantage of a health campaign to complete its monopoly of the match business.

"Phossy jaw," which threatens 65 per cent of all match factory workers, will be wiped off the list of occupational diseases in America if the Esch Phosphorus Bill passes in Congress. Last year the Labor Legislation Association conducted an investigation, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Labor, the result being published by the government in Bulletin No. 86.

Many match manufacturers at first claimed that "phossy jaw" did not exist in America. But they soon admitted that it did. Some of them got busy, and started to clean up their factories, discharging many workers who showed signs of the dread disease. But no amount of care in handling the poisonous phosphorus can make the work safe. Safety lies only in the complete prohibition of its use, and for prohibition the American Association stood. In June, 1910, Representative Esch introduced into Congress the Association's Bill, providing for the imposition of a prohibitive Federal tax on white phosphorus.

There are several harmless substitutes for white phosphorus, the best and

cheapest being sesquisulphide; but the Diamond Company owned the patent on sesquisulphide, and the independents were afraid of the trust and its ways. The Labor Legislation Association then compelled the Diamond Company to hand over the patent to three trustees, who have complete control to grant its use to future applicants. The trustees are Jackson Ralston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor; Commissioner Neill, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, and Professor Seligman, of Columbia University.

It is a victory for labor legislation in America, and if everyone gets behind the Esch Phosphorus Bill at once there is every prospect of its speedy passage, and the wiping out of a fearful industrial disease.

America is no wthe only important country that has not taken this civilized step for the protection of the health of the workers. President Taft in his recent message, referred to the frightful nature of the disease, and urged Congress to tax the poison out of existence.

#### LIST OF UNION FACTORIES AND BRANDS.

Weisert Bros.' Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.

##### Plug Cut Tobacco.

Arrow, American.

##### Granulated Plug Tobacco.

Checkers.

##### Granulated Smoking Tobacco.

Faust, Brilliant Mixture, Havana, Amber, Lincoln Mixture, Tom Boy, Progress, Big Pound, Uncle Sam, Lion.

##### Long Cut Tobacco.

Louisiana Perique, Benton Mixture, Turkish Cut, New Style, World Beater, Trades Union.

##### Cigar Cuttings.

Savoy (granulated), Cherokee (unsweetened), Horse Head, Cuba Cuttings, Apollo, St. Louis Cigar Clippings, John Weisert Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.

##### Plug Tobacco.

Purity, Owl, Independent Navy.

##### Twist Tobacco.

Famous Twist, Yellow Ribbon Twist.

##### Natural Leaf Tobacco.

Emperor.

##### Granulated Smoking Tobacco.

Pure Havana, Rod and Gun, Pike, Orphan Boy, Honest Pound, Louisiana Perique.

##### Granulated Sliced Plug.

"Fifty-four."

##### Plug Cut Tobacco.

Pit Top, Day Dream.

##### Cigar Cuttings.

"93," Double Seal, Quaker John J. Bagley Tobacco Co., Detroit, Mich.

##### Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

May-Flower, Fast Mail, Seal of Detroit, Peach and Honey, Game, May-Flower Shorts, Message.

##### Granulated Smoking Tobacco.

Long Tom, Prime Mess, Turkish Patrol, Quiz Mixture, Hi-Lo, Queen Bee.

##### Scrap Tobacco.

Old Nick, Select Clippings, Sweet Cut, Broad Leaf, Elephant, Butter Scotch, Red Band, Six Spot, Sun Shine, Old Songs.

##### Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

Broom, Bagley's No. One, Dublin Long Cut, Bagley's Best Oronoko, X. X. X. Oronoko, Egg Nog, Tin Pail, Sentry, Good Faith, Supreme, Blix, Hazel Nut, Argus, Mild Puff, Seal of Detroit.

##### Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco.

Cut Cavendish, Lime Klin Club, Sun Cured, Gold Shore, Wild Fruit, Yoc-O-May, Old Pal, Buckingham, Compass, Honey Flake, Double Run, Old Crop, Symbol, Cornet, Warwick.

##### Cube Cut Smoking Tobacco.

Sweet Tips, Chimes.

##### Hash Cut Smoking Tobacco.

Bagley's Blend, Kleeko, Old Colony.

##### Plug Chewing Tobacco.

Gold Band, Letter Carrier, Bagley's Navy, Gin Fizz, Sherry Cobbler, More Wages, Martini, Maple Dip.

##### Smoking Plug Tobacco.

Cool Smoke.

#### MERCHANTS AND UNIONS.

There is one reason if no other why business men, especially merchants, should favor union labor in preference to cheap non-union labor, and that reason is that if labor is poorly paid the wage earner will have no money to spend with the merchant. Every business man knows, if he stops to think, that the retail house depends upon the wage earners for 90 per cent of their trade. If he had to depend upon the trade of the rich for his support the retail merchant would stand a small chance of succeeding. If the working people are prosperous the merchant thrives from his trade, and when the workingman's wages are cut down it takes just that much cash from the till of the business man and just that much comfort from the cottage fireside. Is not that sufficient reason why the business men in this country should support and encourage the great masses of organized labor? The union men in this country are not so blind or deaf that they do not know their friends. They know the sentiment and attitude of every business man of any prominence, and a careless or slighting remark made against organized labor finds its way

into the meeting place of the tolling masses as fast as one spoken in its favor.

It has been said that unionism and anarchy travel hand in hand, but they are as far removed from each other today as heaven is from the last resting place of the man who deserted his union. Union men today are the bone and sinew of civilization and our republican form of government. In times of war the union man is the first to shoulder the musket and rush to the defense of our flag, and he will do so again if he is called upon. Union men are the champions of right and justice, and they have the manhood to resist oppression from those who would sap from them, drop by drop, the means of support for their wives and children.—A. R. Wyatt in American Federationist.

### THE LEGAL DOCTRINE OF ASSUMED RISK.

By William Hard.

The steel industry pays for its inevitable iron ore. It pays for its inevitable coke. It pays for its inevitable limestone. But it does not pay for its inevitable accidents. Under the doctrine of assumed risk the burden of inevitable accidents is thrown upon the employee.

And the doctrine of assumed risk, a marvelously comprehensive doctrine, does not stop even at this point. It gives the employee his choice between getting injured and losing his job.

This agreeable dilemma was clearly and bluntly offered to the employee in the case of Dougherty versus the West Superior Iron and Steel Company in Wisconsin.

Dougherty was ordered by his foreman to leave a machine driven by hand-power and to begin working at a machine driven by steam. Dougherty was afraid. He objected. But he was threatened with discharge. In consequence of this threat, he withdrew his objection and started to work. Within two hours after changing from the machine driven by hand-power to the machine driven by steam, Dougherty saw his forearm caught in a rapidly revolving spindle and he felt the bones of his forearm crack.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, an absolutely incorruptible court, and one of the most learned courts in America, considering this case, said:

"If an employee, of full age and ordinary intelligence, upon being required by his employer to perform duties more dangerous or complicated than those of his original hiring, undertakes the same, knowing their dangerous character, although unwillingly, from fear of losing his employment, and is injured by

reason of his ignorance and inexperience, he can not maintain an action therefor against his employer."

I am not attacking the courts. I am not attacking their interpretation of the law of accidents. I am going farther. I am attacking that law itself.

### CARELESS POSTAL LAWS.

An evidence of the carelessness with which the people use the mails for the transmission of articles of value is afforded by the fact that at the dead letter sale of unclaimed packages and letters recently conducted, 7,391 articles were offered at auction and sold for an aggregate of \$9,846.80, an average of \$1.38 for each parcel. In practically all cases the government found itself unable to return these packages to their senders—the addresses being, of course, unidentified—because of the absence of any return address or other mark, or because the parcels were so poorly wrapped that the covers became separated from the inclosures. Thus nearly ten thousand dollars' worth of goods were intrusted to the mails during the year, on the inadequate basis of an auction valuation, without sufficient precautions to insure even the notification of the senders. Yet in every postoffice of any size in the country notices are posted warning users of the mails to mark all packages plainly with a return address. This takes only a few seconds to do, and if the injunction were strictly followed a large value would annually be saved to the patrons of the postal service. It is to be remembered that these packages offered at auction each year are only a small part of the receipts of the dead letter office, thousands of letters reaching it for lack of decipherable address. Even intelligent persons engaged in business affairs intrust letters to the mail with essential parts of the addresses missing, and it is only through the exceptional skill of the postal workers that the number of undelivered letters is not far greater than it is. In another respect are the postal patrons careless. They drop letters in the boxes without weighing them, and the consequence is that sometimes they are delayed and even never delivered, for inadequate postage. To a surprising extent letters are dropped into the mails without any postage whatever. These acts of carelessness are due to the haste with which mail matter is prepared, and yet the most important communications are daily handled in this slap-dash fashion. The great misfortune is that the postal service is held accountable for the losses and delays incidental to this careless practice of the mail users.—Daily Press Clipping.

# CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C.,  
January 7, 1911.

Mr. P. W. Collins,  
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In accordance with the instructions of the St. Louis Convention of the Building Trades Department, I herewith refer to you Resolution No. 7, as adopted by the Convention, to be found on pages 92 and 93 of the printed proceedings of the St. Louis Convention, which follows:

"Resolution No. 7.—By Delegates of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

"Whereas, The Meader and Mitchell Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of building trim, persistently refuse to employ union men in their finishing department, and

"Whereas, The product of their establishment is shipped to all parts of the United States, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be notified of the attitude of the Meader-Mitchell Company and render all possible assistance to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America."

It becomes my duty to request that the resolution, as adopted by the Convention, be carried out by your organization to its fullest extent and such assistance as lies within your power rendered the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, as called for in the Resolution above quoted.

You will, therefore, accept the foregoing as official notification of the action taken and govern yourself accordingly.

Thanking you in advance for a compliance with this request, I am

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Spencer,

Secretary Treasurer Building Trades Department.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7, 1911.

Peter W. Collins, Fin.-Sec.,  
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Am enclosing directory list of newly elected officers of Local 52.

Entering upon the new year, a few words may not be amiss as to the progress made by Local 52 during 1910.

We find ourselves at the present time in a very prosperous condition in more ways than one. Our membership has been on the increase steadily during the year

past, while our financial condition is more prosperous than at any time since our organization. Locally we have no fault to find.

Work has been plentiful, and at no time have we had what might be termed any serious trouble. Attendance at meetings has been very good, in fact, a slight improvement over the previous year, all of which tends to uphold, organize and solidify the Electrical Worker in this vicinity.

I note with interest that even with all the attempted retardation of disturbing and opposing forces and elements, that the Brotherhood, as a whole, shows a decided tendency to an upward direction, which is especially gratifying, and is, I think, a compliment to the hard and earnest efforts of our International officers throughout the entire year just past to bring peace and harmony to our ranks.

The average electrical worker has no conception as to what has been done by the pilots of our craft. But to the ones who follow as nearly as possible every move of the game it is plainly evident, and I for one, sincerely hope that the efforts of our International officers may soon be crowned with the success which they so highly deserve, and for which they have fought so hard to win.

With best of wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, both for yourselves and our entire Brotherhood, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. R. Banks,

Secretary.

Local No. 20, Greater N. Y.

Editor Electrical Workers:—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—J. C. Snyder.

Vice-President—E. B. Miller.

Rec. Sec.—B. W. Jones.

Fin. Sec.—W. G. Thorsden.

Treas.—J. C. Fischer.

I Ins.—Hugh Quinn.

2 Ins.—J. A. McPhearson.

Foreman—Allen Cameron.

Trustees—John Riley, B. W. Jones and Richard Dunne.

Business Agent—B. W. Jones, address, 162 Hoyt Street.

C. F. U. Delegates—Jones and Snyder.

Business around Greater New York has been very good for the past six months, and the outlook for 1911 promises some large jobs.



Brother W. H. Gerow, who has been with us so long, has transferred to 534 and is now working inside. One of our best jobs here at present is the Municipal Light & Power Co. at Orange, N. J. \$4.50 per day and eight hours.

Wishing the Brotherhood a prosperous year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
E. B. Miller,  
Press Sec.

Washington, D. C.,  
Dec. 17, 1910.

To the Members and Friends of Organized Labor.

Greeting:—On several occasions in the past your attention has been called to the necessity of purchasing union-labelled commodities of every description wherever the same can be obtained. While the results of the past year demonstrates that a number of our affiliated organizations have made substantial gains in the output of products bearing the union label of their craft, still there is much more work to be accomplished in this direction.

There is another phase of agitation that we desire to call to your attention, and that is the patronizing of such places as display the union store or shop card of the respective organizations issuing the same. We have in affiliation with this Department three organizations issuing store or shop cards to which your attention is invited, and you are urged to patronize only such places as display store or shop cards of these organizations, which are as follows:

Journeymen Barbers' International Union; Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union is only displayed in such shops as are thoroughly union and who live up to the agreement made with this organization, not only as to wages and hours of labor, but to hygienic conditions as well. The shop card of this organization is never displayed in what is known as five-cent barber shops, such places invariably being conducted under such conditions as are approved by this organization, and hence they should not be patronized by organized labor and its friends.

In purchasing union-made articles it is just as necessary that the clerk from whom the purchase is being made should be a member of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and carry a paid-up due book. At all times when making purchases of union-labeled commodities insist that the clerk shall show his union working card.

The shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is displayed in such markets and stores where meat and provisions are sold. It should be the duty of every union man to instruct his wife, or those other members of the family who make the purchases for the household, to patronize no meat markets unless the shop card of this organization is prominently displayed and the person from whom the purchase is made carries a current monthly due book of this organization.

Our members and friends are therefore urged to give that same assistance to the organizations above mentioned, who are in affiliation with this Department, that they give to the other affiliated organizations who are using Union labels upon their product. These organizations are entitled to our support, and it should be our duty to give them our full assistance whenever the occasion presents itself.

Let us each and all during the coming year resolve to give greater support to the patronizing of union-made goods and such places as display shop and store cards as herein mentioned than has been given in the past, and if we but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction, there is no question but that splendid results will accrue to this branch of our movement.

Yours fraternally,  
Thomas F. Tracy,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:—The Free Home for Consumptives in the City of Boston, 428 Quincy street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, is free to the poor Consumptives of every age, stage, nationality, creed and color. No pay patients are admitted. The best physicians are in attendance, and graduate nurses care for the sick. The Young Ladies' Charitable Association not only supports this Home, but also cares for the sick poor, all diseases in their own homes, supplying nourishment, delicacies, etc. The burial of the friendless dead is an important branch of the charitable work. No salaries are paid to officers or members. The entire revenue of support consists of donations, bequests and the proceeds of entertainments.

The past season has been a discouraging one, due to the financial stress everywhere. We have outstanding debts to meet, besides our regular expenses. Unlike most hospitals we have no fixed income. No money is accepted for the board of patients, the only qualifications for admission being poverty and consumption. If you should ever have occasion to seek admission to a hospital for a poor consumptive, you will then realize the value of our home, for it will be

come necessary for you to secure the welcome at the Free Home for Consumptives.

We have admitted and do receive patients from any city or town in the United States and other countries.

If all will contribute as generously as possible to this noble charity we may be able to open our new building.

If everyone to whom I appeal would give something, we could meet every obligation and also increase our usefulness to consumptives. Remember, the Home is for all stages of the disease. Many patients have been cured—the disease arrested—while numbers have died in peace and comfort. It is a painful task to be obliged to refuse the many weak, emaciated and homeless consumptives who apply to us; many for merely a bed to die in! Unless you help us we must do so, for we cannot afford to support them. Those who donate may feel assured that they have not only helped a worthy cause onward, but have protected themselves and the entire community. It is the Home of the People! Representing the Charity, the public and the patients in this work for the afflicted victims of the "White Plague," I ask you to give something. Give speedily, give sympathetically and God will bless you.

Gratefully,  
Elizabeth A. Power,  
President.

To Whom it May Concern:

We heartily endorse the above appeal, sent out in the interest of the Free Home for Consumptives, and urge Labor Unions to give it their financial and moral support, as it will be a blessing to the sufferers of that terrible disease. Your little mittee will bring comfort and assistance to sufferers admitted to the above hospital from any section of the world.

Send your donations to Miss Elizabeth A. Power, 428 Quincy Street, Dorchester, Mass.

T. J. Durnin, President.  
J. W. Wall, Vice-President.  
M. D. Collins, Vice-President.  
F. M. Bump, Vice-President.  
J. R. Menzie, Vice-President.  
J. W. Powers, Vice-President.  
D. D. Driscoll, Secretary-Treasurer.

Atlantik, Osher,  
Septobber the five.

Dear Kuzin August:—Vat I vill now doke pen in my hand und let you vat yure deer unkle is ded. If he vould haf leeed till Kristmus he vould be chust siks munts ded. After yure deer unkle vos dead, de doktors gave up all hope of saving hees life.

You are der only leeeving relatif, besides two kuzins vat vos kilt by der Filipeens.

The reeson I vos not write sooner is

bekause ve don't live ver we did, ve moofed ver ve are.

If you vos not get dis leeder let me know und I vill written you anoder one.

Hoping to see you by der next male,

I stay your kuzin,

Hans Von Veenesworsht.

P. S.—Plees don't open dis leeder, dere is sad nus in it.

From the retiring Press Secretary of Local 24 of Minneapolis, Minn., S. G. Dyer, 2419 16th Avenue, South.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1910.

Mr. P. W. Collins,  
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In accordance with instructions of the Convention, I herewith draw the attention of your Council to Resoluion No. 23 appearing on pages 94 and 95 of the printed proceedings of the St. Louis Convention of the Building Trades Department, which Resolution follows:

*"Resolution No. 23.—Whereas Resolutions have been adopted by the American Federation of Labor and certified to as follows:*

*"To Whom it May Concern:—This is to certify that at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at the City of St. Louis, Mo., November 14-26, 1910, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:*

*"Whereas, The National Manufacturers' Association through its subsidiary, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, has started a war of extermination against the unions on the Pacific Coast; and,*

*"Whereas, The consequent result of this deep-laid and sinister plan of the employers forced the brewery workers on strike on the 18th day of May and the entire Metal Trades Department of Los Angeles on strike on the 1st day of June, in addition to the members of the leather workers on horse goods, who were already on strike; and,*

*"Whereas, The aforesaid union men of Los Angeles so forced on strike in order to maintain a living wage and humane conditions have, supported by the trade unionists of California, put forth one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record within the annals of the trades union movement; and,*

*"Whereas, At the early beginning of the aforesaid strike, the City Council of Los Angeles did pass a so-called anti-picketing ordinance, prohibiting members of trades unions from walking along the street or talking to people whom they might meet; and,*

*"Whereas, Hundreds of union men have been arrested and prosecuted under the provisions of this ordinance for alleged crimes, misdemeanors and felonies; all*

in violation of the right of free speech and free assemblage guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of California; and,

"Whereas, The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles through its attorney, who has been appointed special prosecutor, is endeavoring through the refined torture of the grand jury room and the third degree to fasten the crimes of arson, conspiracy and murder upon aggressive, loyal and staunch organizers and trade unionists—honored members of organized labor, who are delegates to this Convention—who have been dragged into the morgue to gaze upon mutilated and charred bodies, taken back to the dark prison cell and threatened with violent demonstration of lynching; and,

"Whereas, The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles through its privately owned grand jury and PERSECUTING Attorney, is desperately trying to tie a rope of hemp around the necks of union men, organizers and labor leaders, who have carried the brunt of the battle for the cause of organized labor in California; and,

Whereas, Through the same infernal agency of the Los Angeles merchants and manufacturers, innocent widows and wives have been ruthlessly taken from their homes, charged with murder, or detained in gloomy corridors of the grand jury rooms for weeks, while their little children were suffering for want of care; all of which has been carried on in conformity with the deep-laid plots of the National Manufacturers' Association to annihilate the trade unions on the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor that its Executive Council be and is hereby authorized and directed to appeal immediately to all affiliated International and National unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor and local unions for contributions of funds necessary to support the union men on strike in Southern California and along the Pacific Coast and for the further purpose of thoroughly unizing the City of Los Angeles, and maintaining trade union organizations along the Pacific Coast.

"Resolved, That the Executive Officers of the International and National unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested by its president to issue similar appeals to their various affiliated local unions.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) Samuel Gompers, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

Attest:—Frank Morrison, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor.

"Whereas, Funds are immediately need-

ed for the support of members of the the Building Trades and Metal Trades Departments on strike in Los Angeles, and in order to maintain union conditions on the Pacific Coast against the vicious attacks of powerful Corporations and Employers' Associations that are endeavoring to break down the organizations for the purpose of supplanting the white workers with cheap Asiatic, Cooley or Peon labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Building Trades Department heartily concurs in the foregoing resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, and hereby urge upon all of its affiliated International and National unions a prompt and substantial compliance with the appeal set forth therein, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department be instructed to issue a similar appeal to all affiliated State and Local Building Trades Councils."

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Convention on the recommendation of the committee having the subject in charge. It, therefore, becomes my duty when notifying you of the action of the Convention to request that every financial and moral aid be devoted to the Building Trades and Metal Trades Departments of Los Angeles, Cal., who are now fighting against tremendous odds to maintain intact the Organizations of Labor on the Pacific Coast.

Earnestly hoping that you will give with a free and liberal hand, that your fellow members on the Pacific Slope may be properly supported during the continuance of the existing difficulty, and thanking you in advance for same, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Spencer,

Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 26, 1911.

Electrical Workers:—It is a long time since Local 66 was heard from through the worker, and the Coghlin Electric can say the Local is down and out. Well, that is about so, as far as their shop is concerned, as there has not been a union man there since September 1, 1906; at least, not that we know about. The strike is still on there.

Since February 1, 1910, we have increased our membership over 100%, and have much better attendance. We are also paying a sick benefit of five dollars a week to all members nine months in good standing, and expect to increase it to ten in a few months. We still have a few men, outside the Coughlin shop, that are not members. There are a few old members in arrears, but they have all promised to settle soon, and we believe they will.

Work for the past eight months has

been very good, but now has slacked off some. The new Electric Light station is about completed and other jobs finished, but still we have very few out of work. I understand the linemen are talking of with 96 this time.

The N. E. District Council meets the second Sunday in each month at Well's Memorial Building, 987 Washington St., Boston.

Local 96,  
S. A. M.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1911.

Brothers:—On June 18th last, I addressed a communication to you in regard to the ruling of the Post Office Department in the matter of second class mail privileges as applied to our Trades Journals, and incorporated in that communication copy of a bill that had been passed by the House of Representatives, known as House Bill No. 22239, and urged that all interested use their influence with their Senators to endeavor to have the bill passed before the recess of Congress. That bill was not passed by the Senate, but is still in Committee of that body. Unless this bill is passed by the Senate and signed by the President on or before March 4th it dies and would have to be reintroduced in the House at its next session.

In the meantime, the new Third Assistant Postmaster General has announced his intention of standing by the ruling of his predecessors in regard to our Journals and carrying that ruling into effect, therefore, it is of the highest importance that House Bill 22239, which was passed by the House last summer, should be passed by the United States Senate before its adjournment, and that that bill should become a law, which will relieve our Journals of the embarrassment caused by the ruling of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, therefore, I am taking the liberty of calling this matter to your attention and would urge that you do everything possible to secure the passage of this bill in the Senate. Write your Senator at once.

Yours fraternally,

L. W. Quick,  
Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1911.  
To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

For more than six months nine thousand and Cigar makers have been forced out of employment in Tampa, Florida. The Manufacturers' Association is expending its efforts to disrupt and destroy the organization of the men. The effort is extended so as to apply to the other organized workmen in Tampa, particu-

larly the organizations of the Building Trades.

The Manufacturers' Association organized what it termed a "Citizens' Committee," but which might better be named a Vigilance Committee, exercising all the terrorism and brutality of an unauthorized, irresponsible armed force, transgressing all law and order, and disregarding every inherent, natural, and constitutional right of the organized working people of that city. Indeed, every effort was made, under stress of intimidation and coercion, where men were deported and the lives of others threatened, in the attempt to compel men to return to work. This self-constituted Citizens' Committee by the force of arms closed the offices of the labor organizations of Tampa, confiscated their books and property, incarcerated their officers in jail without warrants, or without due process of law, and for a time held up monies sent by the Cigarmakers' International Union in payment of strike benefits.

Several men have been arrested upon the charge of conspiracy, the only grounds being that they were engaged in the lawful effort to protect and advance the interests of the men engaged in the struggle.

For years Tampa has been a one-trade city. That is, cigar making was the principal industry, other trades being dependent upon it. The "business interests" threw all its force and power with the employers. The Mayor of the city is the owner and proprietor of the leading daily newspaper, in which all the unlawful aggressions of the Vigilance Committee, misnamed Citizens' Committee, have been justified and exalted. On the other hand, the editor of the Tampa labor paper, who defended and advocated the rights of the men, has been thrown into jail upon the charge of conspiracy. All these unlawful aggressions have had their purpose in trying to strike terror into the hearts of the struggling workmen, both in the cigar industry, as well as in all others.

Despite this, the men have manifested a courage and heroism unsurpassed in any of the defensive contests in which the workmen of any city of our country have been engaged. The men, and the women and children dependent upon them, have been dispossessed; many of them are living in the open fields, still struggling and hoping, and confident of final success. The Cigarmakers' International Union, of which many of them are members, has done, for the past six months, and is doing, its level best to give financial support; but the larger numbers involved required the earnest sympathy and practical support of our

fellow-workmen of all trades and callings in addition thereto.

The contest in which the Cigarmakers and other workmen of Tampa have been so long engaged, received the earnest and serious consideration of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it was there decided that the men, the women and children engaged in this contest, are deserving of the fullest sympathy and support which can be given. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has had this question under advisement and has reached the conclusion that an appeal is necessary to our fellow-workmen; and we therefore, in the name of the organized labor movement of our country, the American Federation of Labor, appeal to all trade unionists and lovers of our cause to contribute financially to the very best of their means and ability.

Organizations are urged not only to make contributions out of their funds to the limit of their power, but to appoint committees for the purpose of raising funds at once; to take up collections; to appeal to their members to contribute, and to ask others to contribute, and promptly forward them to Tampa. The men of Tampa can not be allowed to have their rights destroyed, their interests crushed, nor their spirit trampled under foot. Act generously and promptly, and transmit all financial contributions to:

Mr. Jose Bustillo, 1606 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida, and notify this office of the amounts transmitted.

With hopes for a generous response and success of the great cause for which labor stands, which is the cause of humanity, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

James Duncan, First Vice-President.

John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.

James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.

D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President.

Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President.

Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President.

John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President.

H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 13, 1911.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to inform you and all the boys in the Brotherhood through the Worker that Richmond, Va., as Local 666 is still in the land of the living and doing well—

thank you. We have a large Government job and three or four skyscrapers now under construction which we expect to control as well as some other small fry. We are not very strong in number, but we are some strong on principle and love our grand I. B. E. W. We are affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council now and find it a great benefit to the Local. It gives us pleasure this news for Brother Noonan, tell him that a number of Richmond strike-breakers, who helped to break the So. Bell Telephone Co.'s strike some years ago have been ousted by the company and left in the cold. Trusting that all the trouble with the secessionists will soon end and the fellows that erred will come back to the fold.

I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. M. Miller,

Recording Secretary, Local 666

Local 666 meets every other Wednesday night, 8:30 p. m. at Sparks' Hall, 712 E. Broad St. F. A. Fry, President, 608½ China St.; E. W. Lipcomb, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, 915 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond; G. M. Miller Recording Secretary, 2311½ M. St.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 23, 1911.

Please find enclosed sixty cents, 30 cents being for C. A. Carlson for October, also 30 cents for G. S. Phalen for October. I find you are correct on these two members. Yours fraternally,

S. A. Short.

These members have both paid for this month to Local.

#### A LYING ADVERTISEMENT.

The case of Robert J. Collier vs. the Postum Cereal Company for libel was decided on December 3d last. The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded Mr. Collier \$50,000 damages—the heaviest award ever given for libel in New York and, as far as we can learn, in the United States. The evidence proved not only that the Postum Company had libeled us, but that its advertising campaigns are built on frauds—false claims, false and dangerous insinuations, and purchased testimonials. It proved that Grape-Nuts is a plain breakfast food without any medicinal effect, and that postum, "the food drink," is only a very weak and harmless coffee substitute, containing no more nourishment to the cup than a teaspoonful of skim milk.

Still Faking.

C. W. Post, who is virtually the Postum Company, knows how to advertise. That accounts for him. And no sooner was the case decided than he began to plaster the newspapers with half-page advertisements so worded that the care-

less reader would believe it was he, and not Mr. Collier who won the suit. Each of these advertisements takes passages from the testimony and garbles them into such form as to make them support his claims. Above is the first of the series. It appeared all over the country on December 6th.

Room is lacking to criticize in full this admirable piece of faking. One sentence will illustrate the Post method—"We claimed and proved by other famous experts that undigested food was largely responsible for appendicitis." Corollary: Eat "Grape-Nuts, the predigested food."

Grape-Nuts is only nominally a predigested food. One process of its manufacture makes a little toward digestion, and another a little away from it. Grape-Nuts has no effect whatever in preventing or curing appendicitis. If "undigested starchy food in the intestines" causes appendicitis, as Post Claims, then Grape-Nuts would be more dangerous than wheat bread, since a greater part of its starch is insoluble. All this is in line with the methods of the best modern fakers—get some scientific terminology and twist it to your purposes.

Again: "We never claimed that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would prevent it." The exact wording of a Post display advertisement published in many newspapers and magazines, is as follows: "No appendicitis for Those Who Use Grape-Nuts, the Predigested Food. There's a reason." And so forth and so on. In spite of libel judgments, Post intends, evidently, to reassert his murderous claim that a person with approaching appendicitis may ward off the attack by eating Grape-Nuts. If the trial proved anything, it proved that any food, especially solid food, eaten during an attack of appendicitis, is poison.

In his first two paragraphs Post skates close to the original libel. The advertisement which cost him \$50,000 asserted that "Collier's" attacked him because he refused to advertise. Notice how he insinuates the same thing in his first paragraph. His advertisements were thrown out of "Collier's" in 1905 because he was claiming medicinal effects for Grape-Nuts and Postum. Eighteen months later "Collier's" attacked him because he advertised. Notice how he insinuates the same thing in the first paragraph. His advertisements were thrown out of "Collier's" in 1905 because he was claiming medicinal effects for Grape-Nuts and Postum. Eighteen months later "Collier's" attacked him because he advertised in the newspapers that Grape-Nuts would prevent and cure appendicitis—a deadly lie. And he followed that attack with an outrageous libel. That was the "disagreement."

His next advertisement, printed in New

York on December 7th, is headed: "What About Brain Food?" Again he fails to indicate who won the libel suit. Also, he tries to bolster his absurd claim that Grape-Nuts is a "brain food." This is the method: "Expert testimony showed that one-half the mineral salts of Grape-Nuts is Phosphate of Potash. Phosphate of Potash is an important constituent of the brain. Therefore, Grape-Nuts is a brain food." Now, brown bread and Grape-Nuts are made of the same constituents—wheat, barley, salt and flour. Grape-Nuts is brown bread, submitted to long baking and drying. Nothing in this process changes the mineral salts. It follows that if Grape-Nuts is brain food, so is the cheaper brown bread. As a matter of fact, there is no "brain food" any more than there is a finger food, a toe food, or a hair food.

#### Still Lying.

His third advertisement shows that "Collier's" examination of the Postum employees at Battle Creek proved the "purity and cleanliness" of their manufacturing process. "Collier's" never denied that. Post is too good a manufacturer to use any but the best modern methods.

We examined the Post employees first to find the constituents of Postum, and, second, to learn just how Post fakes his testimonials. In both these objects we were only partially successful. Whenever our attorneys approached the question of the proportion of bran in Postum, the employees fell back on the right to conceal a trade secret; and as for the testimonials, we never set eyes on them, and probably never shall.

May we be specific about Mr. Post? He is lying. Every paragraph in the advertisement printed above amounts—when taken in relation to its context—to a deliberate lie. He is a clever advertising man; he has "got away with" pretty big things through his knack of tricking the public. He is spending tens of thousands just now to make the public believe that he is an injured man, grossly libeled, not a faker and slanderer brought to book. And, dangerously clever as he is, Post can hardly accomplish that.

A pamphlet containing the history of the late libel suit, together with interesting passages from the testimony, and the truth about Grape-Nuts and Postum, will be mailed to any address on application to "Collier's."

*"There's a Verdict."*

#### ABOUT PROFIT SHARING.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the system of profit sharing proposed by J. P. Morgan & Co. with the design to avert strikes. The following official statement has been issued by the A. F. of L.:

That J. P. Morgan is quietly arranging with a score of his industrial corporations a plan whereby the employees of these corporations may be "shown the advantage" of buying shares and becoming "partners" with the great financier is a matter that is being watched closely by labor leaders in Washington.

The United States Motor Company is one of the concerns manipulated by Morgan, and it has based its profit sharing system on the model formulated by the United States Steel corporation. All of these systems are frankly acknowledged to be for the purpose of preventing strikes.

Reports from England just received through the consul general, John L. Griffiths, tell of the complete breakdown of this profit sharing system as tried in the great shipbuilding yards of Sir Christopher Furness, who in 1908 took about 3,000 of his employees into copartnership

with him. The men paid for their shares out of their wages and were guaranteed a 4 per cent return on the amount of their investment, in addition to a share in the profits after paying the ordinary shareholders 5 per cent. Finding that the actual result was merely to curtail the power of their unions to protect their wages and working conditions, the men voted to discontinue their "partnership" with Sir Christopher Furness.

This same English corporation has established what is called a works council, where matters that the company fears may breed friction can be discussed and met. This council is of particular use to the company in providing means whereby the immediate business interests of the firm may be explained to the men when the directors are of the opinion that a demand for a raise in wages is not warranted by the state of their finances or, on the other hand, that a lowering of wages seems necessary.

## INSURANCE LAWS AND TRADES UNIONISM

In March last the commissioner of insurance in South Carolina notified the general office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that organization comes within the scope of the insurance laws of the state and that it was required to take out a license in order to do business in the state. Correspondence being unsatisfactory, Mr. Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood, and Mr. D. F. Featherston, one of its organizers, proceeded to Columbia, S. C., and held a conference on the subject with Insurance Commissioner McMaster. They informed him that the Brotherhood is a labor organization, a voluntary, unincorporated association, not paying insurance in any form, merely making an allowance of a funeral benefit, to provide decent burial for deceased members. A copy of the constitution of the Brotherhood was submitted to him, with a list of its various trade union purposes and the sections governing the payments of benefits marked. In reply the insurance commissioner informed the labor representatives that he adjudged the Brotherhood fraternal, rather than otherwise. It having a restrictive method of gaining admission to its meetings, with its own form of transacting business. Coming under the head of fraternal associations, it must be governed by the provisions of the act recently passed by the legislature of that state for the regulation and control of such bodies. Not being classed as an insurance organization, and not falling under the provisions requiring the deposit of a bond, the Brotherhood's sole financial qualification to do business in the state would be attainable by taking

out a license from the commissioner at a cost of \$25 a year. Without a license the organization could have no standing and would be prohibited from doing business in the state. Further, under the law in its present provisions, the Brotherhood must show that it admits members of one race only (the commissioner admitting that on this point the law would require remodeling); and it must file an annual financial statement, giving its income with the sources thereof, its expenses and for what purposes, its assets, money invested, indebtedness, etc. Among the additional requirements was registration with the commissioner of each organizer, person, agent or representative going into the state to do business for the organization, neglect of which rendered the person soliciting membership liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days. A similar fine or imprisonment might be inflicted for neglect to comply with any other provision of the act.

The commissioner warned the Brotherhood's representatives not to solicit new membership in the state until complying with the law and holding a license. In reply, they informed him that the general executive board, which was to meet in July, would take up the question, and that the entire matter would be placed before the annual general convention, which was to take place in Des Moines, Iowa, in September. The commissioner cautioned the representatives against admitting new members in any of the local unions of the state in the meantime. This means that the work of organizing was forbidden in the state until a license should be pro-

cured. At a meeting of the Brotherhood's general executive board, the general president was instructed to procure a license from the South Carolina insurance commissioner and also to communicate with the president of the American Federation of Labor, and with the other organizations similarly affected as the Brotherhood, asking that joint action be taken to have the insurance laws of South Carolina and of the various states modified to such an extent as to exempt from the operations of laws never intended to cover them the voluntary organizations of labor.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in several states discriminatory laws have been enacted against labor organizations

at the instance of insurance companies organized for private profit. The companies realize that in the voluntary co-operative effort of trade unions to protect their membership from the vicissitudes of life the greatest benefits result to the membership, and that the work is done at a minimum cost and with the avoidance of red tape and circumlocution.

It is recommended that this convention make further declaration on this question, directing that such assistance be continued to be rendered and such further action be taken as to protect and promote the rights of organized labor in the human work in which our trade unions are engaged.—From President Gompers' Annual Report to the A. F. of L.

## LIBRARIES AS A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION

By Joseph L. Wheeler, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, of the District of Columbia.

(By Joseph L. Wheeler, Assistant Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia. The saying, "Knowledge is power," is a true one, and truer today than on any day since the beginning. Not necessarily book knowledge, for the expert man on the lathe, or in the core room, the man who stands above the rest in ability, in wages and in the confidence of his fellows may never have looked into a book since his primary school days.)

Knowledge may come from practical experience, the learning by trying to do for one's self, or from having the master workman at one's elbow. Now, more than ever, anything that a man may learn outside of the shop which will give him an advantage over his mates, is vital to him. Technical education is the essence and outcome of this idea. By night school, by apprentice classes, by trade school, countless minds are being fitted to make countless hands do better work.

It will not do today to say that the practical man can very generally be superior to the man with a head training. The progressive, the indispensable men in every shop and office are the ones who are looking for more knowledge. They are also the ones who are getting the most out of life. Their happiness is their own and cannot be taken from them. They do not have to follow the crowd to enjoy themselves.

But millions of men cannot have the advantage of schooling. School and college are out of their reach—money comes first and money does not talk to them of schools and teachers. Night schools and shop classes do not thrive in every town in the land. Study with them means a good deal of self-sacrifice. They must work out for themselves what others have from teachers. It is here that public libraries become of real and money

value to the workman. A library is a workman's university, and what is more it is a wage increaser. Since libraries began to be run as they are now, to be of as much practical use as possible, thousands of men have had wages increased by their knowledge increase.

More reading is being done than ever before by workmen on their own trades and crafts. Unions are forming study classes in their own meeting halls and making organized effort to develop this side of the union's activity. The union magazines are increasing the amount of space on craft instruction and getting first-class material, as for instance, Mr. Rhodes' series on mechanical drawing. Local unions in a few cases have small collections of books.

All this work, however, appeals to only a part of the ranks of labor. It is just as true that only a small proportion of the rich care to study, or even to read. College graduates may easily be found who have read nothing more than a few novels since they left the class rooms. Many factors discourage men from study. Long hours hinder it. A man who works a ten-hour day is waiting for the whistle to blow, and when he has had supper and sat down to read the paper or talk to the folks, he is in no shape to apply his mind to hard study. A small per cent of men can do it. They are generally the ones who get ahead.

Men often feel that they are too old to study or read. They seem to think that study is only for the boys, that it is too late for them to begin and so they never begin. This is due partly to the poor methods of education which formerly existed, by which reading was made such a drudgery that it bred hatred of books. For all this, books have the power of giving the greatest pleasure. To sit down



with a good book and follow the author through foreign lands, or watch the description of some great battle, or to forget one's self in a detective story—these things make pleasant recreation.

It is unfortunate that more men are not acquainted with public libraries. The purpose of a public library is to be of service to every man, by helping him to find the books he wants for business or recreation. At the present time the libraries are just awakening to the opportunities in industrial work. Large public libraries like those at St. Louis, Newark, Providence, Washington and Pittsburg have separate industrial departments, where men are in charge of the books and know the literature so well that they can quickly help a student, a workman or a foreman, to find out just what he wants. Many men think that they are working on such a specialized part of a trade that it would be foolish to try to find any book on the subject. On the contrary there are very few subjects on which whole books have not been written, and still fewer on which some trade magazine does not have an article. Furthermore, this trade

literature is written by practical men. In talking to workmen about books this expression has often been heard, "Well, books are all right, but what good does book learning do in the shop?" All the good in the world. Does it make information any the less true because it is written in a book, instead of told by the man at the next machine? The majority of books on trades are written by practical men, and these are the books which libraries try the hardest to buy. It is safe to say that there is not a public library of any size in the country which has not during the last five years increased the proportion of money which it spends on industrial books. Everywhere libraries are trying to build up this part of their work. They are sending out word to the unions about their books and buying books recommended by workmen. Labor and libraries are getting acquainted, to the mutual advantage of both, and the day is not far distant when they will be working in a systematic manner to get books into the mens' hands and thereby fulfill the motto of many libraries, "The best books, for the most people, at the least cost."

#### WHAT IS THE PRICE?

J. P. Noonan, V. P.

At the last A. F. of L. convention the credentials of the Electrical Workers was contested by one Frank Hayes of the United Mine Workers and Braise of the Tailors' Union, of course, at the request of their friends and seceders. These men in turn were in favor of giving the Western Federation of Miners a charter from the A. F. of L., covering all work in and around the mines. This, of course, includes a large amount of electrical work.

Now, if the Western Federation of Miners gets a charter covering all work in and around mines, cannot the United Mine Workers demand the same conditions for their organization on the face of it? There is every indication of a trade give us your support and we will give you some of our work. In fact, Mr. Hayes has at all times given his full support to the secession leaders and there is only two plausible reasons for it. An understanding that concessions will be made in future or general support for all movements that have for their purpose the wrecking of the present day Labor Movement in order to make the conditions of the toiler so bad that he will welcome any revolutionism that will cause an upheaval, and that promises a change regardless of the merits of any of the isms advocated. Is it not highly probable that since they, the seceders countenance the giving away of

electrical work in St. Louis to gain their ends that they would also agree to the issuance of industrial charter to other organizations that would take more of our work away in return for the political support of a large organization?

When we find that outside parties are as active in the interests of the secession movement as the leaders, there is every reason for the organization attacked by them (apparently without reason) to ask, "What is the Price?"

#### OUR WORK GIVEN AWAY.

It is a pitiful sight to see men so lost to all sense of right that they will sacrifice their organization's interests entirely in order to hurt the other fellow a little and gain a few doubtful friends in a central body, and St. Louis was treated to that sight when the secession Locals there tried to break Local No. 1 of the regular organization by voluntarily turning over all picture machine men to the stage employees. By doing so they hoped to force our Local to give up their men or withdraw from the central body. This was giving away work that is purely electrical in every respect, and without hopes of regaining it, and all for a little support from an outside trade.

Our secession friends also agreed to giving a charter to the Western Federation of Miners on the industrial basis and give up all electrical work around metaliferous minees to them in return for their support.